
A
TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF

SCOTLAND,

Vol. Vol. Vol.

Entered in Stationers Hall.

SCOTLAND

1700



T H S E A

MAP
of
SCOTLAND
with the
ROADS &c.

1. Kinross Sh. 2. Clackmannan Sh.
3. Linlithgow Sh.

B R I T I S H O C E A N



287 a 31

SCOTLAND DESCRIBED:
OR, A
TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
ALL THE COUNTIES
OF
SCOTLAND:
WITH THE
NORTHERN & WESTERN ISLES
BELONGING TO IT.

Containing:

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXTENT OF EACH COUNTY; OF ITS
MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, VALES, AND GENERAL ASPECT; OF
ITS FOSSILS, WOODS, AND ANIMALS; OF THE RURAL IN-
DUSTRY AND THE MANNERS OF ITS PEASANTRY; OF ITS
TOWNS, MANUFACTURES, AND TRADE; OF ITS ANTIQ-
UITIES, ELEGANT MANSION-HOUSES, PLEASURE-GROUNDS;
OF THE EMINENT MEN BY WHOM IT HAS BEEN ILLUS-
TRATED, &c.

By **ROBERT HERON.** *H*

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY JOHN MOIR, PATERSON'S COURT,
FOR T. BROWN, BOOKSELLER, NO. 1. NORTH BRIDGE,

and sold by

MUDIE AND MURRAY, LONDON; BRASH AND REID, AND
CAMERON AND MURDOCH, GLASGOW; T. HILL,
PERTH; AND A. BROWN, ABERDEEN.

1797.



PREFACE.

PATRIOTISM ! PUBLIC SPIRIT ! THE LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY ! What do these terms imply ? Can I be a patriot ; can my bosom burn with the flame of public spirit ; can the love of my country be a settled affection in my heart ; unless I clearly know what my country is ; what objects it has in it which deserve to be valued as fitted to promote my own private happiness and improvement, or to exalt the felicity and the excellence of whatever other human beings, beside myself, may be destined to live in it ? Never : No, never. The heart cannot be interested ; the affections cannot be warmed and fixed ; except in favour of objects of which the understanding has formed distinct conceptions, and concerning which

the imagination possesses some circumstances which it may mould, and combine, and amplify, and transform, and embellish, and fondly dwell upon, as it lists.

I have always been disposed to see, with pleasure, the volumes of our national history, and the topographical descriptions of our country, put into the hands of youth in the course of a liberal education, or thoroughly known by those who have advanced in years, and are busy amid the scenes of active life. I should naturally expect an inhabitant of the country to be, *ceteris paribus*, a more sincere patriot than the *cockney*-citizen of a great town. He who has viewed with rapture those scenes of beauty and sublimity which the territory of our country exhibits; he who is familiarly acquainted with the characters of the great men whom it has produced; he who knows to what a state of civility and opulence life has been improved in.

PREFACE.

it; can alone feel those honest attachments which become the true yet not narrow-minded Scotchman. Those virtues, which shall preserve and advance the prosperity of our country, must be the offspring of a just knowledge of its natural advantages, and of the improvements which these have received from the generous exertions of our fathers.

To promote these virtues, by communicating this knowledge, was my primary inducement to undertake the following small work. It contains, *first*, a general *introductory* description of all SCOTLAND; and, after that, a particular account of each particular *Shire* or *County* in this division of the BRITISH ISLES. In the account of each shire are comprehended;

1. The expression of its extent, situation, and limits;
2. A view of its general exterior aspect, and its natural history;
3. An account of the rural economy of its in-

habitants resident in the country ; 4. An enumeration of its towns, cities, villages, manufactures, and modes of commerce : 5. Some notices concerning its antiquities, its most remarkable modern mansion-houses, its eminent men, &c. These several heads of information follow one another, in so many different paragraphs, and commonly in the order in which they are here enumerated. The Orkney, the Zetland, and the Hebudian Isles, have not been forgotten.

To qualify me for this little undertaking, I have had several peculiar advantages. I have been engaged, for nearly these four years, in the composition of a general history of Scotland, which I have now almost completed. In composing it, I was absolutely compelled to acquire much of that topographical knowledge of my country, which this small volume contains. I have had occasion to traverse, in various journies, in the course of these last ten

years, a very considerable proportion of the territory of Scotland. I have had an opportunity to peruse many valuable works, of recent publication, in which much authentic matter, concerning the present state of Scotland, has been carefully accumulated. I have had the honour to converse and to correspond upon these subjects, with not a few of the most enlightened men in the different quarters of the kingdom. Without possessing such advantages as these for its composition, I should never have presumed to offer this TRIFLE to the Public.

I am well aware, that, after all, it is hardly possible, that, in a work containing so many minute and particular facts, various inaccuracies should not have deceived all my enquiries, and eluded all my cares. The candid reader will please to consider, that imperfections of this sort are more or less incident to all the works of humanity.

A thousand other uses, beside that of cherishing a spirit of true patriotism, are obviously to be derived from such a publication as that which is here offered to the world. It is a ready guide for *strangers*. It may afford *pleasing* amusement to the *sedentary*. The *farmer* may learn from it, where *cattle* and *grain* are to be bought or sold. The *trader* will see in it, which are the best markets for this or that commodity of export or import. He, who is well acquainted with the ancient history of our country, will see not a few of its most remarkable incidents here connected with the scenes on which they took place. Every one will be prevented, by the perusal of this little work, from forming such very erroneous notions concerning the circumstances of Scotland, as have been prevalent, even at no very remote period, as well among its own natives, as among the inhabitants of South-Britain.

I think it fair and reasonable thus to state the purposes for which this small book is intended to serve. But, I have nothing in it, of which I can wish to boast. There is no literary merit to be displayed in such a composition. It is enough for me, to have ingenuously endeavoured, in this, as in all my other humble literary exertions, to exalt and cherish virtue, and to disseminate useful truth.

A handsome and correct map is prefixed, as a necessary illustration of the descriptions.

R. HERON.

EDINBURGH, JULY

6th 1797. }

[illegible]

... ..
... ..

MOORE J. W. 1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Sc
gre
Gre
len
nor
abo
ridi
nin
lan
Frit
the
circ
the
Gal
terr
ven



SCOTLAND DESCRIBED.

INTRODUCTION.

SCOTLAND, the most northern of the two great political divisions of the island of Great Britain, EXTENDS, at its extreme length, nearly between 55° and 59° of northern latitude; and in longitude, from about $2^{\circ} 45'$ to 6° westward from the meridian of Greenwich. It is an irregular, nine-sided figure. The border of England, the German Ocean, the Pentland Frith, the North Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea, and the Solway-Frith, are its circumambient boundaries. Cape Wrath, the extreme northern, and the Mull of Galloway, the most southern point of this territory, are about two hundred and seventy miles distant from each other: Its

greatest breadth,—between Applecross and Peterhead,—is, one hundred and fifty miles,

Surrounded by the sea on all sides, except where it meets the confines of England, the extent of its COAST is, in proportion to its interior area, very great. The *Frith* of *Forth*, the Frith of *Tay*, the *Moray*-Frith, *Dornock*-Frith, are the most remarkable inlets by which, on the eastern side of the isle, the waters of the *German* Ocean encroach upon the land. The north-east point of the island is divided by the *Pentland* Frith from the isles of *Orkney*; which, with those of *Shetland*, still more remote, cover the main land from the tempests of the open northern sea. Innumerable inlets break into the line which edges its western coast. The *Hebudian* isles, on this side, protect it from the impulse of the billows of the open Atlantic Ocean. Some arms of the sea, as the *Linnhe-Loch*, and *Loch Fine*, here enter very far into the land. South from the *Hebudæ*, the Scottish coast is covered by north of Ireland, and by the Isle of Man. The Frith of *Clyde* and the *Solway* Frith, are its principal bays on the south-west.

The northern coast especially, is, for the greater part, rocky and precipitous: but yet, in numberless instances, declines into a low sandy beach.

From the level of the sea-coast, the interior surface rises, every where, with a gradual and varied elevation, to its loftiest height, in the middle of the country. Of its MOUNTAINS, many ascend to the height of nearly two thousand feet; several, to between two and three thousand: one or two, even as high as between three and four thousand feet, above the level of the sea. From the south-east extremity of the country, a vast range of hills, which some have named the Southern Highlands, extend nearly in a western direction; yet, with innumerable variations from the straight line, till they meet the sea-coast of Carrick, the southern district of Ayrshire. The *Lowther Heights* are accounted the loftiest summits of this vast range. In the northern part of Scotland, the *Grampians*, still more extensive in their process, and more gigantic in their elevation, commencing with *Ben-Lomond* at their south-west point, spread onwards to

the north-east, with innumerable irregularities of direction; till they at length arrive at the sea-coast of *Aberdeenshire*. These two ranges of mountains divide each that part of the kingdom which it intersects, almost into two equal parts. Many inferior ranges, here and there, branch out from them, on all sides. A multitude of insulated mounts also start up to a considerable height from the plains, sometimes, almost immediately contiguous to the sea, and sometimes at the distance of a number of miles, inland.

From the interior, and in many instances, almost from the loftiest—heights of these mountains, descend a multitude of STREAMS of water, which fall, after various windings, into the sea, on the eastern or on the western coast. Several of these streams are, in their course, augmented to mighty RIVERS. The *Tweed*, the *Forth*, the *Tay*, the *Dee*, the *Lossy*, pour their waters into Friths opening into the *German Ocean*, and are of such magnitude, as to be accessible to navigation. The majestic *Clyde*, the *Dee*, the *Gree*, and many others, also navigable, disembogue

themselves into friths and bays on the western side of the isle, which communicate with the *Atlantic* Ocean. Perhaps the source of none of the greatest of these rivers, is distant more than fifty miles from the place of its entrance into the sea, if measured in a straight line. But their turnings and windings, for the most part, more than double the actual length of their course. In their progress, the navigable rivers are swollen by the accession of numberless smaller streams.

Even on the very summits of some of the hills of secondary height, are LAKES of stagnant fresh water, of no inconsiderable depth and extent. Beneath the elevation of the mountains, and on the ordinary level of the various parts of the country, the lakes of Scotland are very numerous. The extent of *Loch-Tay*, the beauties of *Loch-Lomond*, have been often celebrated, and often admired. Out of many of these lakes descend rivers: Some of them are formed by the stagnation of rivers in particular parts of their course: Sometimes a lake is bounded, on almost all sides, by steep, overhanging woods: Some-

times, it appears but a pool in the midst of a wide, dead, and dank morass. On the western side of the island, in many of the numerous and deep-descending inlets of the sea, the salt water has the appearance of a sort of stagnation, like that of the fresh water in the interior lakes. And hence do these also commonly receive the appellation of *Lochs* or *Lakes*. Their extent is often greater than that of any fresh water lake of ordinary magnitude. *Loch-Fine*, and *Loch-Long*, are large arms of the sea. The *Linnhe-Loch*, *Loch-Lochy*, *Loch-Ness*, seem, in the map, almost to connect the *Moray-Frith* with the western coast by a channel for internal navigation, which is but little interrupted. Throughout the whole territory of Scotland, the lakes are uncommonly numerous and wide, in proportion to the extent of dry land.

In the bowels of the earth, this territory contains an infinite diversity of MINERALS and other FOSSILS. Granite, schistus, sandstone, limestone, porphyry, in a very great number of those different modifications of which they are susceptible, usually com-

pose the strata of its rocks, Agates, carnelians, and specimens of almost all the most valuable *occidental* precious stones, are also found on the beds of the rivers, on the sea-shores, and in the quarrying of the great strata. One vast bed of *pitcoal* appears to reach, with some intermediate interruptions, from the coast of *Ayrshire*, on the western side of the island, to the coast of *Fife* on the eastern side. *Lead*-mines have been wrought at *Leadbills* and *Machermore*, on the southern range of the Scottish hills; and at *Tayndrom*, on the height of the *Grampians*. *Gold* has been gathered in grains among the sands of the *Elvan*, a small stream which pours its waters into the Clyde. A large proportion of silver is mingled with the native lead-ore of the mines. Ores of *antimony* and of *copper* are in *different* parts to be found. The morasses, and even the beds of the lakes, frequently afford deep and extensive strata of marl. A black peat-earth, partaking of the combustible qualities of coal, is plentiful on every moor, and in every morass. *Fossil* wood, with horns and other exuviae of animals, no longer com-

mon in the country, are often found in the morasses. Banks of deeply imbedded sea-sand and shells have been discovered in various parts, at a considerable distance above the highest tide-mark.

The soil is, on the declivities of the loftiest hills, usually a gravel; on the lower grounds, of middle elevation and free from morass, a loam; on the banks of the rivers, a deep, rich, black earth, in which the ingredients of the loam, and of peat-earth, seem as if they were equally intermingled. Vast tracts, on which heath is the predominant vegetable, have no other soil than a thin layer of gravel or peat-earth, over a bed of granite or schistus. The morasses, of which the soil is either a spungy turf, or a black consistent peat-earth, are still very extensive. Where tillage has altered and meliorated the native soil, its new character often presents a mixture of all the different simple soils.

Of the natural woods, with which it is probable that the greater part of the isle might once be overspread, the remains are now inconsiderable. On almost all the uplands, and the declivities of the hills,

the woods have been destroyed by the waste of men; and have then been prevented from renewing themselves, by the continual browsing of cattle. On the lower lands inviting tillage, trees have been, not insensibly consumed, but industriously rooted out. Some very low-lying tracts of ancient wood appear to have been overwhelmed by sudden floods; or by tempestuous winds torn up from the roots; gradually overflowed by stagnating waters; and at last buried deep in an overgrowing morass. Here and there, only, some royal, and some private forests, anciently secluded from common access, long afforded some sort of protection to the trees with which they were filled. Of these forests, the eastern, and even the western Highlands, still exhibit various remains. In the southern districts, cultivation has wholly destroyed them. In the beginning of the fifteenth century, however, the Scottish Barons began to form parks; and to endeavour to supply, by inclosures and plantations, for the decay of the forests, and the waste of the natural wood. Throughout all Scotland, the

old *parks*, more or less perfectly preserved, exhibit many fine trees, oaks, ashes, elms, beeches, pines, of extraordinary height and girth. More recently, pleasure-grounds have been in many parts laid out, and extensive plantations formed in the style of English gardening. Wild *shrubbery* and underwood, probably vestiges of the ancient forests, are not unfrequent upon the banks of the rivers, and in the hollows of the vallies. Furze, broom, heath, cover almost all the upper and drier grounds which have not yet been cultivated by tillage. The meads are in summer rich with an endlessly diversified profusion of wild herbs and flowers. The green pastures afford a variety of the most nourishing *grasses*. Even the heathy hills present a multitude of rare plants, exceedingly interesting to the botanist.

Except the fox and the polecat, Scotland is not now infested by any considerable or troublesome *beast of prey*. Its ancient wild *QUADRUPEDS*, in general, have been, for the most part, either domesticated, or exterminated. A few roes are still scattered on some of the Highland-

hills:
and
mous
Scott
the s
are s
wild
land
tirely
oxen
ed in
park
be s
mou
but,
High
culti
plen
race
exce
sout
Scot
smal
deed
whe
able
race
mid

hills: Some straggling red-deer are here and there to be found. But, of the famous *aurochs*, which once roamed in the Scottish forests, nought now remains, save the skeletons, or the cleat-and-horns, which are sometimes dug up: The race of those wild hogs, which once swarmed all over Scotland, has been either domesticated, or entirely exterminated: Even the milk-white oxen with brown ears, which lately existed in a half-wild state, in some of the parks of the Scottish Nobles, are now to be seen here no longer. On the southern mountains, goats are not now numerous; but, in the northern and the western Highlands, more remote from improving cultivation, they are still considerably plentiful. The isles of Shetland afford a race of sheep, bearing wool of unrivalled excellence for manufactures. On the southern and the northern mountains of Scotland itself, there is a native breed of small, hardy sheep, whose fleeces are indeed coarse and hairy, but their mutton, when served up on the table, of incomparable delicacy and flavour. The native race of cows and oxen in Scotland, is of middle size, of the finest shape, commonly

without horns, yields abundance of milk, and is easily fattened for slaughter. The sheep and oxen of Scotland form the principal part of its tame animals, and of its natural wealth. Horses abound: The native horses are small, but handsome: And many varieties of all sizes have been produced by the crossing of the breed with foreign stallions. Swine are numerous upon the farms, in all parts of Scotland. The *dog*, throughout this country, is the common shepherd's *dog*, distinguished for his docility, fidelity, gentleness, and watchful sagacity. Poultry of all sorts abounds. Fowls, from the eagle to the wren, are exceedingly plentiful. Those wild fowls, especially, which are noted for haunting morasses, woods, moors, and the sea-coasts, are in Scotland uncommonly numerous. Rabbits burrow, here and there, in the sandy plains around the coasts. Hares swarm, every where, notwithstanding the unceasing persecution of the hunter. Pigeons and partridges are ready, in harvest, to spoil every corn-field.

The CLIMATE of Scotland is, in comparison with that of other countries, not in its

insular situation, wonderfully mild. Early in the month of March, the storms of winter usually begin to be mitigated; herbs begin to assume the vivid verdure of vegetation; the ewes in general to yeau; and the whole face of Nature to put on somewhat of the aspect of vernal joy. In the course of April, the seed is sown in the fields, and has begun to shoot. In May, spring displays its full beauty, and exerts all its genial energies. In July is the season of hay-harvest: The harvest for wheat and barley is in August: That for oats, chiefly in September: The latter part of October, with almost all November, are the rainy season. Frosts and snows succeed; and, with occasional alternations of thaws, prolong their reign till the return of spring. These frosts are sometimes, yet rarely, excessively intense. The snows occasionally cover the earth to a great depth. But commonly the frosts are less intense, and the snows fall more lightly, than on the adjacent continent. On the western side of the isle, the winter is usually milder than on the eastern. Towards the North, the severities of win-

ter are more boisterous and afflictive, than in the southern districts of the kingdom.

This country of Scotland has been inhabited probably for more than two thousand years. We owe to its ancient Roman invaders the first notices of its HISTORY. When first discovered by the Romans, it was inhabited by a multitude of petty tribes, a mingled race, partly of Celtic, and in part probably of Teutonic origin. The Romans extended their conquests and their dominion over all that part of Scotland which lies on the southern and the south-west sides of the *Grampian* mountains. Rome was at length compelled to relinquish the dominion of Britain. Scotland, deserted by the Romans, was for a while divided among four considerable nations; the PICTS and SCOTS, on the northern side of the isthmus between the rivers Forth and Clyde; and on the southern territory, the ANGLO-SAXONS of Northumberland, and the STRATHCLYDIAN Britons. In the eighth and ninth centuries, the coasts of all Scotland were ravaged, and the Shetland, Orkney, and Hebudian isles, were subdued and occu-

pied
of sa
the
parts
Scot
whic
feren
the t
had
of R
Thir
with
der a
dal p
the p
been
sion
der t
tinue
amid
aster
with
still t
still r
confi
lengt
The

pied by the pirate Danes. A long series of savage wars at length ended in driving the Anglo-Saxons out of the southern parts of Scotland,—and in making the Scots alone, masters of all that territory which had been parted among four different principalities. Before the close of the tenth century, this distant kingdom had received the spiritual yoke of the See of Rome. The accession of Malcolm the Third to the Scottish Throne, established, with new authority, the reign of civil order and of law; and introduced that feudal policy, which the lapse of time, and the progress of civilization, have not yet been able to destroy. From the accession of Malcolm, to the death of Alexander the Third, the Scottish kingdom continued amidst many diversities of fortune; amid the turbulence of chieftains, the disasters and glories of its endless warfare with enemies still on one side or another; still to establish and confirm its strength, still rather to extend, than to contract its confines. The Hebudian isles were at length wrested from their Danish Lords. The families of the ancient, almost inde-

pendent Chieftans, were gradually extinguished, and their possessions acquired by the Crown. The authority of law was exalted and confirmed, by the continual justiciary progresses of the Sovereign and his great officers. Even the formidable arms of England were resisted without permanent loss or dishonour. Disputes for the royal succession, arising, upon the death of Alexander the Third, and of his infant-grand-daughter, Margaret of Norway, invited the ambition of Edward the First, the contemporary sovereign of England, to embroil the public affairs of the Scots, and to attempt to triumph over their national freedom. The Scots, led by a Wallace, a Bruce, a Douglas, a Randolph, finally baffled all the strength and all the artifices of the English. The reign of David Bruce was clouded with many disasters, and in the end, inglorious, yet failed not to maintain the independence of his kingdom. The splendid victory of Otterburn, the fatal defeat at Homildon, the illustrious achievements by which his Scottish auxiliaries supported Charles the Seventh of France upon his throne, have

distinguished, that period which elapsed between the accession of the first of the Stewarts to the Scottish Throne, and the return of his grandson James the First, from an eighteen years captivity in England. The successive reigns of the *five* first JAMESSES strengthened the authority of law, and the combining force of civil order; maintained and drew still closer the ancient amity between Scotland and France; kept up a continual jealousy of power between the Nobles and the Crown; with difficulty defended the southern barriers of the kingdom against the hostile valour of the English; tarnished the ancient glory of the Scots, by the disastrous fate of the battles of Flowdon and of Solway-moss. Religion was reformed; the Church was bereft of its ancient wealth; a King was murdered; a Queen was driven into exile, as a murderess and a strumpet; the burgesses and the Presbyterian clergy became, for a time, almost masters of the Sovereignty. In the course of the period which succeeded, James the Sixth, the great-grandson of Henry the Seventh of England, succeeding, upon the

death of Queen Elisabeth, to the English Throne, at last united, under the dominion of a single monarch, both the Scots and the English, those inveterate enemies of so many centuries. Attempting to abolish the turbulent Presbytery of Scotland, in favour of English Episcopacy, more congenial to the spirit of monarchal government, James and his successor, the First Charles, unfortunately alienated from themselves the affections of a powerful majority of their Scottish subjects. The aid of the Scots first enabled the refractory Parliament of England, to usurp the legal authority of the Crown, and to set the unfortunate Charles at defiance. Whatever efforts were afterwards made by Scottish loyalty, whether to support the sinking cause of Charles, or to make atonement, by asserting the rights of his son, for their crimes against the father; served only to draw upon Scotland the irresistible vengeance of Cromwell, and to make him over-run the whole land with conquering invasion, as it had been over-run by the Edwards of old. The reign of Charles the Second was, in Scotland,

the reign merely of the Episcopal and Tory party : The Presbyterians were at once persecuted on account of their religion, and harrassed and oppressed for the sake of their political spirit and principles. James the Seventh gave triumph at last to the Presbyterians, by his ill-concerted endeavours to restore the ancient abhorred reign of Popery. During all this period, it was rather religious, than political party, which gave both an impulse and a bias to the general conduct of all the national affairs. The Revolution, and the accession of William the Third, for ever blasted the hopes of the Roman Catholics ; reduced the votaries of Episcopacy to the condition of dissenters, subsisting by sufferance ; made Presbyterianism, the national religion. But the expulsion of the Stewarts, and subsequent settlements in favour of the House of Hanover, soon made the dissensions of political party, more powerful than those of religious broils, in their influence upon the course of the policy of the State. An Union of Scotland into one kingdom with England, became necessary, to secure that destina-

tion even of the English Crown, which for ever excluded from the succession, the posterity of James the Seventh. Those discontents which the Tories found themselves able to excite in Scotland, upon the accession of George the First, broke out in the unfortunate rebellion of the year 1715. From that æra, Scotland was long treated by the British Parliament and Government, with too much of a step-dame's malignity or neglect. In 1745, the great-grandson of James the Seventh, coming with a gallantry not unworthy of a Prince, excited a new rebellion among those Scots who still fondly cherished the memory of his royal ancestors. After some transient successes, his hopes were wholly frustrated, and he, with difficulty, made his escape out of the island. The estates of those chieftians who had followed his standard, were ravaged by the victorious royal army. Some of the more obnoxious and more eminent among the leaders, perished on the scaffold. But, having triumphed over this rebellion, the British Government at last turned themselves to settle the affairs of Scotland with a degree of

wisely
ly th
alty
Geo
the
and
In
the
civil
thei
mat
last
rank
occa
whi
acce
volu
trad
jeal
and
had
ref
tion
the
ope
lou
not

wisdom and beneficence, much more likely than severity, to secure the future loyalty of the Scots. Since the accession of George the Third, the Government and the Legislature have treated the Scots and the English nearly with equal favour.

In this progress of their national affairs, the Scots continued slowly to improve in civilization and industry, and to augment their national opulence; till the Reformation, and the religious dissensions of the last century, distracted the minds of all ranks from the arts of peace; and even occasioned a dilapidation of that wealth which the industry of former times had accumulated. After the æra of the Revolution, the spirit of industry and of trade was again revived. But, English jealousy and envy for a while thwarted and frustrated all its exertions. The Union had scarcely begun to operate with a beneficent influence on the domestic condition of the Scots, when the Rebellion of the year 1715 for a time blasted every opening prospect. Depressed by the jealousy of the Government, the Scots did not cultivate the arts of peace, with a suc-

cess nearly equal to that of their English neighbours, till after the rebellion of the year 1745, or rather perhaps, till after the accession of his present Majesty to the British Throne. Since that auspicious æra, Scotland has continued to flourish. Its cities have been beautified and enlarged : Its fields have been adorned and cultivated : Its ruinous castles and mud-walled cottages have been transformed into villas and palaces. Commerce now crowds its harbours : Establishments of manufacture are dispersed around all its borders. Instead of the old grey oats and *bear*, its agriculture now yields wheat, barley, white oats, and all the same fair diversity of PRODUCTIONS which English tillage affords. Its shops, its warehouses, are now rich with every variety of merchandise. Its banking-houses possess a vast capital, and transact business to a proportionate extent. It is every where intersected with spacious highways for the accommodation of commerce, and for the convenience of friendly intercourse. Channels for inland navigation have been cut in it.

The mountains which tower aloft in it, the rivers descending down their sides, and winding round their bases, the endlessly varied outline of its coasts; the innumerable lakes and inlets of salt-water which are scattered every where on its borders, and over its internal area; the interesting contrast between its mountains and plains, its towering hills and deep descending vales; the splendour of its towns and cities, the rich cultivation of its more fertile fields, the beauty of its villas, farms, and pleasure grounds, its lowing herds, its bleating flocks, its bold healthy active peasantry,—make SCOTLAND a scene incomparably interesting to those who have learned to delight in the contemplation of the varied charms of Nature, and who behold Nature cultivated, enriched, adorned by the industry, the taste, the genius, the prosperous felicity of man!

SCOTLAND seems to be divided *naturally* into two grand DIVISIONS, the SOUTHERN and the NORTHERN; the isthmus between the two Friths of the Forth and Clyde, forming the boundary which separates

them. *Politically*, it is distributed into the following **THREE AND THIRTY COUNTRIES**, including also the islets belonging to it.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Berwick. | 9. Kirkcudbright. |
| 2. Roxburgh. | 10. Wigton. |
| 3. Selkirk. | 11. Ayr. |
| 4. Dumfries. | 12. Renfrew. |
| 5. Haddington. | 13. Dunbarton. |
| 6. Edinburgh. | 14. Stirling. |
| 7. Peebles. | 15. Linlithgow. |
| 8. Lanark. | |

NORTHERN DIVISION.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 16. Fife. | 25. Banff. |
| 17. Clackmannan. | 26. Moray. |
| 18. Kinross. | 27. Nairn. |
| 19. Perth. | 28. Cromarty. |
| 20. Argyle. (far. | 29. Ross. |
| 21. Angus or For- | 30. Sutherland. |
| 22. Kincardine or | 31. Caithness. |
| Mearns. | 32. Orkney and |
| 23. Inverness. | Shetland. |
| 24. Aberdeen. | 33. Bute. |



SCOTLAND DESCRIBED.

COUNTY OR SHIRE OF BERWICK.

THE shire of Berwick is the extreme south-east district of Scotland. On the north-east, its coast is washed by the German Ocean: The confines of the city of Berwick, and the county of Northumberland in England, with that of Roxburgh in Scotland, meet its southern outline: The counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Edinburgh, bound it to the west and the north-west: The shire of Haddington forms its northern boundary: Its figure

approaches to that of a parallelogram : The measurement of its area is about 431 square miles, or 276,000 English acres : Its whole population may be about 30,000 souls.

BERWICKSHIRE consists of the three subordinate divisions of the *Merse*, *Lauderdale*, and *Lammermoor*.

The *Merse* comprehends an extensive and low-lying tract of ground, the eastern and south-east parts of the county, adjacent to England, stretching from the Tweed to the bases of the hills of Lammermoor, from three to nine miles in breadth, for the greater part of a deep, tenacious, clayey soil, in a state of high agricultural improvement ; exhibiting corn fields, meadows, parks, ornamented grounds, here and there sparingly interspersed with narrow spots of heathy moor and boggy morass ; although generally level, yet subsiding here and there into hollows, and in other places swelling into gentle eminences and uplands.

Lauderdale is a long vale through which the river Leader holds its course. It forms the north-west division of Berwickshire.

The heights of the shire of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian bound it on the one hand: Those of Lammermoor are its boundary on the other. Sheltered by those heights, watered by this fine stream, either level, or rising with a gentle ascent at its surface,—this vale yields not in fertility nor in cultivation to the *Merse*, nor is the quality of its soil materially different.

Lammermoor is the north-east division, and the *Highlands* of Berwickshire. It forms one extreme south-east promontory of that great range of mountains which intersect the whole southern country of Scotland. It consists of a continuous tract of high-lying ground, rising here and there into hills which overtop the general level of the moor; in other places, subsiding into hollows, or broken by the descent of rivulets, into sloping and narrow vales. The higher eminences, and even a part of the surface below, are still covered with heath. But cultivation has at length begun to ascend even the heights of Lammermoor, and to spread rich verdure over these once bleak hills, to call forth fertility from the sullen bo-

som of the morass, and to improve the thin gravel of the hilly ridge into soil fit to support a luxuriant and useful vegetation.

The *Industry* of the inhabitants of Berwickshire is chiefly agricultural. *Agriculture* is the principal source of their means of subsistence, and of all their accumulated wealth. Wheat, oats, barley, turnips, potatoes, are here cultivated with a success which even the richest counties of England might envy. The subdivision and inclosure of the fields; the rotation of crops, adopted for the purpose of continually enjoying, yet without exhausting, the fertility of the soil; the choice of seeds; the culture of the ground by tillage, manuring, weeding, watering; the advantages which the farmers of this country command in the market, and the opulence which many of them have, by the fair use of their industry and capital, acquired, distinguish the shire of Berwick as a district in which agriculture has been happily carried to high perfection, and where it has afforded returns sufficient to encourage the husbandmen of every other

county in Scotland, to emulate those of Berwickshire. Grain is the principal article of the farm-produce of this county. Cows and oxen are the next. Sheep for the high grounds of *Lammermoor*, and in part also for the *Merse* and *Lauderdale*, are the third. Horses are kept in this county, merely for the uses of husbandry, and for the saddle, without being here reared as an article of farm-produce, for the market. Swine are sufficiently numerous. Poultry enliven every farm-yard, and wander in pleasing cheerful groupes in the adjacent fields. Internal consumption, and exportation to England, towards Edinburgh, or even by the sea-ports to more distant marts, present means of sale for the whole agricultural produce of this county.

Berwick, the ancient and proper capital of this county, was, three or four centuries since, detached from it, and added to the territories of England. *Lauder* is now the only royal burgh in Berwickshire. At the village of *Greenlaw* is the ordinary seat of the county-courts. *Dunse*, possessing a bleachfield and a brewery,

both considerable manufactures, and containing between two and three thousand inhabitants, is of course a thriving village, worthy of the opulent agricultural county within which it stands. *Eyemouth*, situated at the point where the river *Eye* discharges its waters into the German Ocean, is likely to become a very considerable sea-port-town, by means of its increasing trade with the Baltic sea, and with the principal towns along the eastern coast, as well of Scotland, as of England. *Coldstream* is a fine village on the *Tweed*, containing between one and two thousand inhabitants. The smaller villages of *Erlesington*, *Gordon*, *Ayton*, *Cburnside*, are also thriving.

The *Tweed*, so celebrated in the narrative of the historian, and in the song of the poet; and the *Eye*, smaller in size, and in name less illustrious, are the only rivers which fall into the sea at the coast of Berwickshire. The *Leader*, the *Eden* the *Whitatter*, the *Dye*, are smaller streams which, one after another, by their concurrence, swell the mighty *Tweed*. As watering the lands of the county; as re-

ceiving, from time to time, the superfluous waters from its surface ; as dividing that surface in a manner which is at once pleasing to the eye, and convenient for the purposes of occupancy and cultivation ; as affording abundance of fishes,—and especially the Tweed, where it approaches the sea,—vast quantities of salmons ; these rivers contribute infinitely more to the wealth and beauty of the county, than its inhabitants in general imagine. Innumerable springs, brooks, and dripping rills, receive the waters as they are attracted to the sides of the mountains from the surcharged atmosphere ; as they are condensed, and, in so many natural syphons, conducted among the interior rocks, to where they can again bubble out upon the surface ; as they are collected, by the continual influx of one small runnel into another, till a stream of some magnitude is gradually formed.

Beside the burgh of Lauder, towards the north-west extremity of the county, stands the castle of Lauder, the ancient seat of the *Maitlands*, Earls of Lauderdale ; yet, in its present structure, appa-

rently not more ancient than the period between the beginning of the last century and the era of the Revolution. The Earl of Buchan possesses a villa contiguous to the ruins of the Abbey of *Dryburgh*. *Mellerstone*, the seat of Mr *Baillie*, is a magnificent building, and is surrounded with plantations and pleasure grounds, very skilfully lend out. *Marchmont*-house, the seat of the late Lord Marchmont, distinguished among the wits, the orators, and the politicians of the last generation, is an elegant building. The name of the house of *Kaimes* has been raised to celebrity by its connection with that of the late HENRY HOME, *Lord Kaimes*, a philosopher, a lawyer, a man of taste, if not worthy to be ranked in the *first class*, yet, at least, the very foremost of the *second class*. *Ninewells*, is the name of the house and estate of the nephew, as they were of the brother, and of the father of the late DAVID HUME, the historian. The deep chasm of the *Peaths* or *Peese*, towards the north-east extremity of the county, is remarkable for its width, its depth, the scan-

tine
tom,
been
sea-c
east
the n
a dep
bam
and
spoil
the l
the a
tions
Ba
anci
milit
in th
land
the
retai
ons.
Pict
Pict
der
Scot
Saxo
It w

tiness of streamlet which runs at its bottom, and for the stately bridge that has been thrown over it. *Coldingham*, on the sea-coast, and situate towards the south-east extremity of the county, still exhibits the remains of its famous ancient priory, a dependency upon the *Abbey of Durham*; which contained a house for monks, and another for nuns; which was often spoiled in the wars between the Scots and the English, and is often celebrated in the ancient border-history of the two nations.

Berwickshire has been, from the most ancient times, the scene of innumerable military transactions of high importance in the history of both Scotland and England. It was pervaded and subdued by the Romans. It was occupied, and long retained by the Northumbrian *Anglo-Saxons*. It was conquered from them by the *Picts*. With the other domains of the Pictish principality, it fell at length under the dominion of the *Scots*. From the Scots, it was reconquered by the *Anglo-Saxons*. It was soon again recovered. It was, during the subsequent progress of

the history of the Scots and English, as two rival nations, often subdued, and for a while possessed by the latter, but still by the former recovered, and vigorously maintained.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

THIS county is also conterminous with England. Its southern boundary, from *Kelso* on the north-east, to where it meets the confines of Dumfries-shire, on the south-west, is closely contiguous to the northern outlines of the English counties of Northumberland and Cumberland. Dumfries-shire is the Scottish county bounding it on the west. The shires of Selkirk and Berwick form its limits to the north-west, the north, and the north-east. It is an irregular six-sided figure; having two long sides nearly parallel, toward the south-west and the north-west; but its other sides disproportionate in length, and irregular in their disposition.

The north-east district of this county, is properly distinguished by the name of *Teviotdale*; the south-west district is *Liddisdale*. The general aspect of the whole territory is mountainous, or at least hilly. The same range of hills which are famous in Northumberland, under the denomination of the *Cheviot*, likewise enter this county, where it is conterminous with Northumberland. The hills and the intersecting rivers, vary the level and the general aspect of the surface of the whole county, in a manner which makes it uncommonly interesting to the admirer of rural scenery. Cultivation has admirably enriched and adorned the lower grounds. And the vales, amid which the rivers meander, are naturally so beautiful, that art could scarcely improve their features by any ornaments which it has power to superinduce. It is in the most pastoral part of its stream, that the Tweed winds through this county; *after* the accession of many smaller streams has swollen it into a mighty river; but *before* its channel has been polluted by the near vicinity of the sea, by the keels of navigation, or

by the sordid toils of the fisherman. The *Teviot*, crossing the county in a direction nearly from south-west to north-east, presents, along its banks, a series of delightful and endlessly varied rural scenes; is augmented, while it flows on, by many smaller streams, and falls at last into the *Tweed*, at some distance south-west from *Kelso*. The *Fed* is one of the tributary streams which augment the *Teviot* on its course. From the mountains of *Liddisdale*, in the south-west corner of this county, arises the *Liddel*, which conveys its waters to augment the *Esk*, and thence to pour them into the *Solway-Frith* on the western side of the isle.

Roxburghshire is more pastoral, and less eminently an agricultural county, than the shire of *Berwick*. In a great part, however, even of the county of *Roxburgh*, agriculture and pasturage are combined in the management of farms, either in the same manner nearly as in the *Merse*, or at least after the practice of the most skilful and industrious husbandmen upon *Lammermoor*. Towards the vicinity of *Berwickshire*, and on the lands adjacent to

the
strea
its n
also
most
coun
eage
mon
dista
here
cess.
west
Roxl
meet
fries
viot
of th
chees
to th
mana
turns
out o
Th
Kelso
trem
baron
bailif

the Teviot, the Tweed, or their tributary streams, the soil is usually the richest in its natural character, and by consequence also the best cultivated. *Blainslie*, almost at the northern extremity of the county, is famous for its oats, which are eagerly bought for seed, at an uncommonly high price, by purchasers from very distant parts of the country. Wheat is here and there cultivated with good success. Towards the western, the north-west, and even the south-west parts of Roxburghshire, where it approaches the meeting confines of Selkirkshire, Dumfries-shire, and of the Northumbrian Cheviot hills,—sheep form the capital branch of the farm-stock; excellent ewe-milk cheeses are made; great attention is paid to the breed, to the wool, to the general management of the sheep, and large returns are obtained from the annual sales out of the flocks.

The beautiful and populous village of *Kelso* is situate toward the north-east extremity of this county. It is a burgh of barony, subject to the jurisdiction of a bailiff appointed by his Grace the Duke

of Roxburgh. It had its origin under the protection of the ancient abbey of Kelso, founded by David the First, once possessed of very extensive estates in this neighbourhood, and the parent of the first cultivation and useful industry that improved these parts of the land. The Tweed runs close by. The great high-way to London passes through the town, and by a fine bridge across the river. Several long streets meet at the square of the market-place. Not a few very handsome dwelling-houses adorn that square. The number of the inhabitants exceeds 3500. Its markets and fairs are abundantly supplied, and well frequented. The beauty of the village and the surrounding scenery, with other advantages, have induced some very respectable families of the country-gentry, to chuse this for their place of residence. It is a seat of retail-trade for the supply of the surrounding country, to a considerable distance, on all hands. Bread, malt-liquors, leather, shoes, woollen and linen cloths are manufactured in it, to a very great annual amount.—*St Boswell's*, situate about ten miles west from

Kelso
which
ly, pa
and
kets
on th
ed at
Jed
bably
inhab
river
Haw
west
bank
the s
burgh
the L
two a
sesses
pets,
and c
merc
Engla
A n
places
land-h
exhibi

Kilso, is the scene of an annual fair, which is celebrated in the month of July, and is, for sheep, black-cattle, horses, and linen-cloth, one of the principal markets in the south of Scotland. The sales, on the day of this yearly fair, are estimated at from 8000 l. to 10,000 l. Sterling.—

Jedburgh is a royal burgh, containing probably between two and three thousand inhabitants. Its site is on the banks of the river *Jed*, which falls into the *Teviot*.—

Hawick, situate farther towards the southwest limits of the county, and upon the bank of the *Teviot*, contiguous also to the smaller river *Slitteridge*, is an ancient burgh of barony, now independent of the Lord of erection. It contains between two and three thousand inhabitants; possesses some thriving manufactures of carpets, stockings, inkle, and thick cloths; and carries on a not inconsiderable commercial intercourse with the adjacent parts of England.

A multitude of fine country-seats, the places of the residence of the principal land-holders, adorn this county; and it exhibits, here and there, various interest-

ing ruins and other remains, the perishing monuments of former times. *Flours*, a magnificent villa of his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, stands within a short distance from the town of Kelso. Near to it once stood the ancient castle of Roxburgh, so famous in the history of Scotland, so often the scene of mortal contention between the Scots and the English, from the siege of which James the First, in vain, abruptly retired, to escape the stroke of conspiracy, and before which James the Second unhappily perished. The noble remains of the Abbey of *Melross*, stand also upon the Tweed, about ten miles nearly straight west from Kelso. This abbey was probably the first conventual establishment, founded in the south of Scotland. Being situate so near to the confines between the Scots and the English, it often suffered from the ravages of hostile invasion, and had often power to mitigate its furies. The present ruins appear, from the style of the architecture, to be not older than the fourteenth century. It is probable that the original abbey stood upon a different site, at a small distance from these

ruins. At *Melross*, there is, even now, a thriving manufacturing village.—It were difficult to enumerate, in full detail, all the remarkable modern villas and ornamented grounds, or all the ruinous remains of antiquity which this interesting county affords. Ancrum-house, the seat of Sir John Scott; Mount Teviot, a villa belonging to the Marquis of Lothian; the family-seats of the Elliots, baronets of Minto and of Stobbs; Stitchell, the seat of Sir James Pringle, and many other fine edifices of a similar character; are among the ornaments of Roxburghshire.—Various vestiges of roads and of camps, remain to show that this region was once possessed by the Romans. There are others which equally mark it to have been once the scene of Anglo-Saxon power, and Anglo-Saxon warfare. It was through Roxburghshire that the English anciently used to enter the most frequently, in their hostile incursions, into Scotland; and in it, therefore, were innumerable gallant feats of arms in those times atchieved.—*Thomson*, the poet of the Seasons; Sir *John Pringle*, eminent as a

physician and a philosopher; *Elliot*, the conqueror of Thurot; and *Elliot*, Lord *Heathfield*, the illustrious defender of Gibraltar; were natives of this county. The learned, ingenious, and elegant *Somerville*, the historian, is the present clergyman of the burgh of Jedburgh. A long list of other illustrious names, great in arms or in arts, might here be cited to its honour.

COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

THE county of Dumfries, is bounded on the south by the Solway-Frith; on the south-east, by the confines of Cumberland and of Roxburgh; on the north-east, by the shires of Selkirk and Peebles; on the north, by Lanerkshire; on the north-west and the west, by the shire of Ayr and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its figure is a sort of irregular ellipse. Its length may be about fifty miles, its greatest breadth, about thirty.

Those southern *Alps* of Scotland, which originate, in part, from the *Cheviot*-hills in Northumberland, and are continued till they terminate at the western coast in Ayrshire, cross the shire of Dumfries almost longitudinally. They form its barriers to the south-east, the east, and the north-east; and occupy, on that side, a very considerable proportion of its area. The southern side of those hills still belongs to Dumfries-shire; while, on the north side, they belong to the conterminous-shires of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanerk. From these mountains descend, on the side of Dumfries-shire, the three rivers of Esk, Annan, and Nith, from which as many sub-divisions of the county derive their name. *Eskdale* is for the greater part mountainous, and is occupied chiefly for the purposes of pasturage. *Annandale* and *Nithsdale* are mountainous towards the north and the north-east; but, in the rest of their extent, are low-lying, arable, and declining gently toward the level of the sea. Queensbury, and others of the higher mountains, towards the northern boundaries of the county, tower up to a

very lofty elevation. Some of these hills are, on the summits, green; others are overgrown with a brown covering of heath. They are divided here and there by deep glens, with banks tremendously precipitous. These eminences rise over the general surface of the mountains in numberless varieties of form; and as they are scattered, or clustered together, strike the eye in a diversity of groupes, here more, and there, perhaps, less interesting. A multitude of meaner streams, beside those above mentioned, descend from these heights. Of these streams the banks are frequently steep, and the channels narrow. But those banks also open at times with gradual acclivities, or spread out in an extent of level mead. Here and there are morasses, ever gloomy, dank, and sombrous. In some places the bare rocks tower up, without vegetation or soil. Sometimes, the broad ridges of the hills spread out, with an expansion which makes the moor to present an appearance as if it were a level plain. Where the hills subside towards that low country which is protected under their superior

eleva
draw
regu
duce
pear
the i
displ
the
rise
form
whic
perb
The
the
water
ty, a
twee
side,
the
part
ter
idea
once
than
T
in t
rise

elevation, their bases jut out, or are withdrawn inwards, in a line indescribably irregular, and with an effect which produces some of the most interesting appearances of form that it is possible for the inequalities of the earth's surface to display. Towards the southern parts of the county, the green hills are seen to rise up with somewhat of an insulated form, lower than the elevation of those which bound it on the north-east, but perhaps even more interesting to the eye. The low country of Dumfries-shire is, for the greater part, of a deep, fertile, well watered soil, with great powers of fertility, and under excellent cultivation. Between the hills of Annandale, on the one side, and the lower part of the stream of the Nith, on the other, it is in various parts so low, and so much of the character of a morass, as to have suggested the idea that the waters of the sea must have once entered it far deeper upon this side than they do at present.

The *Nith*, the principal river, at least in the western parts of this shire, has its rise in Ayrshire, near to New Cumnock;

on its course, intersects Dumfries-shire, for nearly two-thirds of the whole of the county ; is augmented, as it proceeds, by various tributary streams ; receives, particularly, the accession of the waters of the *Cairn* or *Cluden*, within a small distance from the town of Dumfries ; presents innumerable landscapes of the most interesting scenery, upon its banks ; and at last discharges itself into the Solway, after having enlarged its channel to the breadth of about two miles, and after having swollen its waters to a vast mass. The *Annan* has its source at a considerable distance east from the origin of the Nith, in *Crawford-muir* belonging to Lanerkshire, and near to where the Clyde and the Tweed take also their rise. It winds down, a petty and ignoble stream, among the hills, till after passing the village of Moffat : The Yea, the Kinnal, the Dryfe, and various other small rivers, fall into it, as it proceeds. Below the burgh of Annan it discharges its waters into the Solway-Frith, affording there access to shipping, for a mile or two above the point where it finally opens into the

fiith. The *Esk*, rising in the tract of territory known by the denomination of Eskdale-moor, pursues its course for a while almost directly south, and then turning towards the south-west, and receiving various additions, is at last lost in the Solway-sands. Of all these rivers, the banks are inexpressibly interesting. Here, they rise abruptly over the stream : There, they open out into beautiful meads : Here they are romantically wooded : There, they appear in a nakedness which pleases by the contrast it forms with the woods.

The *busbandry* of this county, is its capital species of industry ; and is almost equally divided between agriculture, and the management of flocks and herds. On the mountains in the northern and the north-east parts of the county, the farmers are generally shepherds,—or, as they call themselves, *storemasters*. They possess extensive farms. On these they feed numerous flocks of sheep, of a race smaller in size, and covered with coarser fleeces, than the sheep common upon the Northumbrian Cheviot hills. Of the flocks on each farm, from a sixth to a

fourth part is annually sent to the market, and again supplied in the stock of the farm, by means of the lambs of each year. Cows and oxen form also a part, but a less considerable one, of the animal stock of these farms. In *Esksdale*, too, and towards all the south-east boundaries of the shire, the husbandry is still that of pasturage; and the sheep are still the principal part of the animal farm-stock. Towards the height of the mountains, very little agriculture is attempted. But, as you descend to the west and south-west, you perceive the reign of cultivation to be still more and more universally established. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, are there produced in great abundance. Limestone, which the mineral strata of the county afford in plenty, is, with a diversity of other manures, employed to fertilize the soil. Even grasses, more useful for pasture and forage than the native sward, are carefully cultivated. The fields are happily subdivided and inclosed. A large surplus-produce, as well of grains, as of the flocks and herds, is annually

sent, at the proper times, to markets, foreign and internal.

Dumfries-shire has likewise other industry, beside that of its plowmen and shepherds. Towards its north-west extremity, and adjacent to the eastern bank of the Nith, stands the burgh of *Sanquhar*, possessing a manufacture of stockings, serving as a market and a post-town to a considerable part of the surrounding country, and especially having near to it coal-pits, from which the inhabitants of *Nithsdale* are supplied with a large proportion of their fuel. Not many miles from *Sanquhar*, and upon the very border of *Lanerkshire*, stands the village of *Wanlockhead*, inhabited by labouring miners, who, in the service of a company, lessees of the mines, are employed in digging up the lead-ore from the bowels of the contiguous hills; a species of labour which is found to be considerably profitable to a corner of the country that could scarcely have otherwise become a seat of population. At *Closeburn* and *Barjarg* are lime-works affording employment to labourers, and returns of opulence to the

landholders; while their produce tends also to diffuse fertility and beauty over the whole county. *Thornhill* has grown to be a considerable village, by means of its markets, its post-office, the roads which meet at it, and the general opulence of the surrounding country. *Moffat* has long been distinguished for its chalybeate, and for its sulphurated hydrogenous springs of water. The medicinal virtues of these waters have been long known and celebrated; have eminently contributed to raise this fine village to its present state; and still continue to be found not less salutary than they anciently were. *Dumfries*, one of the most happily situated towns in Scotland, may be, in some measure, regarded as the capital of the three counties of Wigton, Kirkcudbright, and Dumfries. It stands in the longitude of $4^{\circ} 25' 15''$ west from Greenwich; and in $55^{\circ} 8' 30''$ of northern latitude. It derives its origin from some religious houses, and from a castle which anciently subsisted here. Over the Nith, where it washes the western side of this town, there is an ancient bridge, erected so long ago

as in the thirteenth century. A new bridge has been lately built, at some small distance above that ancient one. The principal street of Dumfries is at the middle very spacious, and extends nearly a mile in length. It is joined by seven or eight other streets, and by five or six lanes. The number of the inhabitants may be nearly six thousand. They are;—Gentlemen's families from the circumjacent country; shopkeepers, bankers, and wholesale merchants; lawyers of various denominations, belonging to the county-courts; clergymen, surgeons, physicians, and teachers; artisans, and the managers and labourers of some small manufactures. The intercourse between Galloway and England, which passes entirely by the way of Dumfries; the cattle-markets, the meal and grain markets; its advantages, as the seat of the county-courts; its importation and exportation; the beauties of its local situation, inviting strangers in easy circumstances to settle here; are among the principal means by which this delightful and flourishing town is supported and continually augmented. The

burgh of *Annan*, situate about twenty miles south-west from *Dumfries*, is at present, thriving by means of its fisheries, its sea-faring trade, its cotton-works, its brewery. It contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants. *Lockerby* is a considerable village, lying about six or seven miles north from *Annan*; and is supported chiefly by its cattle-markets, and by the cultivation of the surrounding fields, divided into small crofts. *Lochmaben*, at an inconsiderable distance north-west from *Lockerby*, is an ancient burgh, almost surrounded by its lakes; exhibiting the ruins of an ancient castle, once the property of the Bruces, Lords of Annandale, by King Robert Bruce added to the possessions in domain of the Scottish Crown; not at present possessing any considerable trade or manufactures; but still sustained by the culture of the fertile fields which surround it, by the general opulence of the county, by the advantages which it possesses as a royal burgh of ancient eminence.

This wide and opulent county has within it many noble family-seats belonging to its landholders. The castle of Drum-

laner
palac
Nith
by
The
seat
built
Dals
cient
The
ger
the
hand
of D
gant
expe
cess.
Char
denc
posse
of S
some
the
ball
teney
M
be t

lanerick is a magnificent quadrangular palace, situate on the western bank of the Nith, on a rising ground, and surrounded by a spacious and well-wooded park. The Earl of *Hepeton* possesses a princely seat at *Kinnal-baugh*. Mr *Millar* has built a stately and elegant house at *Dalswinton*, where the *Comyns* had, in ancient times, a castle of no common strength. The ancient castle of *Gloveburn* is no longer inhabited; but Mr *Stewart-Monteith*, the possessor of the estate, inhabits a handsome modern house. The environs of Dumfries present a multitude of elegant villas, and grounds ornamented with expensive care, and with the best success. *Kelhead-house*, the seat of Sir *Charles Douglas*; *Mount-Annan*, the residence of Colonel *Dirom*; *Hoddam-castle*, possessed by Mr *Sbarpe*; the family-seat of Sir *William Maxwell* of *Springkell*,--are some of the principal houses which adorn the lower parts of Annandale. *Westerball*, the family-seat of Sir *William Pulteney-Johnstone*, is situate in *Eskdale*.

Many vestiges of antiquity are still to be traced in this county. The famous

hill of *Burns-wark* exhibits two scenes of Roman encampment on its western, and on its eastern side. The Roman roads passed through Dumfries-shire into that of Lanerk; and probably in a north-west direction hitherto unnoticed by antiquarians,—into that of *Ayr*. *Caerlaverock*, situate at the distance of some miles south-east from Dumfries, is supposed to have been a station of the Britons, of the Romans, of the Anglo-Saxons, and of the Scots, successively. *Torthorwald*-hill, between Lochmaben and Dumfries, presents the distinct remains of an Anglo-Saxon encampment. At *Durrisdeer*, is the burial-place of the family of the *Douglasses*, Dukes of *Queensbury*: And, in the pass above, are to be traced the vestiges of the Roman road, and the remains of a small Roman station. Very many ruins of old castles, still remain to shew that this was anciently, as a border-county, the frequent scene of hostile rencounters between the Scots and the English. It has likewise not a few venerable ruins of old religious houses.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

THE county of Selkirk, is bounded, to the south-west, the south, and the south-east, by the shires of Dumfries and Roxburgh. Roxburghshire forms also its direct eastern boundary. At the north-east, it meets the confines of Berwickshire. The counties of Edinburgh and Peebles are conterminous with it, toward the north, the west, and the north-west. Its greatest length may be about twenty miles; its greatest breadth, little more than ten.

This county is a district mountainous over almost its whole surface. It was anciently one wide forest, which extended even as far as to Jedburgh, in the shire of Roxburgh, and to the very verge of the Cheviot-hills. This forest was then the scene of many a hostile rencounter between the Scots and the English. And its Scottish inhabitants were distinguished as the best archers, and the bravest men

in the kingdom. The woods have been long since destroyed ; and the hills, being still unadorned by culture, present, in many places, an aspect of the bleakest and most naked desolation. These hills exalt themselves, here and there, to an extraordinary elevation. Some are always green, others, brown and heath-covered. Of *Blackhouse-heights*, the loftiest point has been found, by measurement, to be 2370 feet above the level of the sea. *Peat-law* is 1964 feet ; the *Three Brethren*, 1978 ; *Etterick-Pen*, 2200, likewise above the level of the sea. The *Yarrow*, the *Etterick*, the *Tweed*, those pastoral streams so much celebrated in the ancient songs of the country, are the principal rivers which wind among the hills of this shire. The two lakes of *St Mary's-Loch*, and the *Loch of the Lows*, are formed among the mountains. And out of the former of these, does the river *Yarrow* take its rise. Both the *Yarrow* and the *Etterick* are, after innumerable meanderings across this county, and after uniting into one stream, at length lost in the *Tweed*. The winter rains and sudden thaws, tearing away the

earth from the sides of the hills, thus continually accumulate a new depth of soil in the glens and vales upon the banks of these rivers; and hence, wherever the ground is at all arable, it is for the most part distinguished by uncommon fertility.

The management of animal stock, flocks and herds, is the general employment of the inhabitants of this shire. Their sheep are the capital branch of their farm-stock. These are either of that small, hardy, coarse-woolled race, which are the most common throughout Scotland; or of that large breed, bearing finer wool, which have been, within these few last years, eagerly introduced into this county from the Cheviot-hills. The sheep of the whole county may be about 40,000. But, so small a proportion does the low ground bear to that which is mountainous, that in the severe storms of winter, the shepherds are often obliged to retire with their flocks, for forage and shelter, into Annandale. The cows and oxen are also considerably numerous; and this is, for these, naturally rather a breeding than a fattening county. Yet, the

farmers of Selkirkshire, being not disadvantageously situate in regard to markets, have hence been induced to purchase in cattle from the northern counties of this kingdom, which, after a year or two's feeding, they are enabled to sell at very good profit for slaughter. The grain annually raised is, at most, not more than adequate to the internal demands of the inhabitants of the shire.

Selkirk, the only burgh in this county, stands near to the point of the union of the two rivers Yarrow and Etterick, which are lost together in the Tweed, about a mile and a half below this town. This burgh is of great antiquity; has from its origin been a royal burgh; was famous in the ancient wars between the Scots and the English, for the gallantry and hardy valour of its burgesses; and was, in reward of their services, enriched by extensive grants of lands from the Sovereign; lands of which a part still remains to the burgh and its inhabitants. The number of its present inhabitants is about a thousand souls. Many of them subsist by the cultivation of small fields

of a few acres each, which they hold in lease, or in feu from the burgh. An iron-ore manufactory, employing about fifty hands, has for some time subsisted here. There is also a tannery. And it should seem that the manufacture of shoes, for sale at distant markets, must have once prevailed here; for the *Sauters of Selkirk* are celebrated in song. *Galarhiels*, a village containing nearly 600 inhabitants, stands on the border of Berwickshire, and on the banks of the *Gala*, one of those tributary streams which fall into the Tweed. Situate in a pastoral country, it has become the seat of a woollen manufacture. This manufacture is of coarse cloths chiefly, which are made into *great coats*, and dresses for the peasantry. It is, on this account, so much the more likely to be permanently beneficial. Almost all the inhabitants of the village, and its neighbourhood, are spinners and weavers, or are at least employed in some branch of industry immediately dependent upon the woollen manufacture, and subservient to its purposes. Here are, beside the weavers, a few skimmers and tanners, and some

few joiners who act as mill-wrights, as loom and wheel-wrights, and as cabinet-makers. Beside its own markets, this county has a reasonably near access to those of Northumberland and Cumberland, but particularly to those of Edinburgh and Berwickshire.

In ancient times, while wholly overgrown with wood, it was penetrated by the vigilant valour and the hardy toil of the Romans. It became a part of the territories of the Northumbrian Anglo-Saxons. It was a thick, almost inaccessible, forest at the time when the English contended against Wallace and Bruce, to make themselves lords of the freedom of Scotland. It became the possession of the illustrious house of Douglas, in consequence of being won from the English by James, the good Earl Douglas, the companion and best friend of Robert Bruce. It was forfeited to the Crown upon the ruin of the Douglasses, in the reign of James the Second. The bravest warriors from the burgh of Selkirk, to the number of an hundred, followed James the Fourth to Flowdon-field, and there perished with

their
ward
Selkirk
sidera
Flow
celebr
men
sustain
period
toral
gallan
Its sit
and t
have
benef
ceived
ments
Mary
lebrat
Pring
ed to
and a
Ashys
ry un
pediti
a mod
cient

their Royal master, James the Fifth, rewarded the loyalty of the burgesses of Selkirk by a new grant of lands to a considerable extent. The famous air of the *Flowers of the Forest*, was composed to celebrate the valour which the Selkirk men had displayed, and the loss they had sustained at Flowden. Ever since that period, Selkirk has continued to be a pastoral county. Its inhabitants have been gallant, loyal, honest, and industrious. Its situation, in the middle of the country, and the mountainous nature of its surface, have prevented it from receiving all that benefit which it otherwise might have received from the agricultural improvements of some of the counties adjacent. *Mary Scott*, the *Flower of Yarrow*, is celebrated among its beauties. *Andrew Pringle*, *Lord Alemoor*, was a man qualified to do it honour, as an orator, a lawyer, and a statesman. A *Colonel Russel* of Ashysteel, who served with great gallantry under Sir William Draper, in the expedition against the Philippine Isles, was a modern warrior not unworthy of the ancient heroes of Selkirkshire.

COUNTY OF PEEBLES.

THE shire of PEEBLES, or *Tweeddale*, is bounded, to the north and north-east, by that of Edinburgh; on the south, by Dumfries-shire; on the west, by the county of Lanerk; on the east, by the county of Selkirk. Its greatest length may be nearly thirty miles; its greatest breadth about twenty.

Peebles-shire, like the adjacent shire of Selkirk, is, over its whole surface, mountainous. Deep vales, winding streams, gloomy morasses, and broad, spreading moors intervene, here and there, among the towering hills. The *Tweed*, taking its rise from the height of Crawford-muir, within the contiguous confines of Lanerk-shire, descends through a great part of this county, for a while in a northern direction, afterwards in a direction turning straight towards the east. The *Lyne*, a meaner stream, arising from the north-west, runs to the south-east, till its falls

into the
this la
curren
ny sm
heigh
fines,
length
Tweed
try ri
which
ed to
Hartf
the ex
bout 2
Somet
and th
with v
crag
spread
surface
southe
for mar
arable
side, th
ground
iver.
ly rich

into the Tweed, nearly at the point where this last river alters the direction of its current from the north to the east. Many smaller streams, arising from different heights, within the county, or on its confines, discharge their water, after various lengths of course, into the Lyne, or the Tweed. Amidst these streams, the country rises every where into mountains; which, towards the south-west, are elevated to a vast height. *Broad-law* and *Hartfell*, two of the loftiest summits on the extreme border of the county, are about 2800 feet above the level of the sea. Sometimes the soil of these hills is clayey, and they are covered to the very summit with verdant grass. In other instances, the crags jut out above; and brown heath overspreads the lower parts of the mountain's surface. In its course from the height of the southern mountains, the Tweed presents, for many miles, beautiful, but very narrow, arable banks; and, from its banks, on each side, the hills tower up, leaving no arable ground except on the very verge of the river. Here, however, the soil is eminently rich and fertile. The innumerable

windings of the river, too, with the projections and retrocessions of the bases of the hills, here and there skirted with wood, present a variety of interesting rural scenes, wildly romantic, and endlessly diversified. Towards the north and the east, the features of the county are here and there softened. The hills subside; broader vales intervene; the Tweed assumes new majesty as it flows along; and cultivation begins to display, with greater efficacy, its power to subdue the native wildness and rugged barrenness of the land. The river affords trouts and salmon in great plenty: Wild fowl and hares are numerous on the hills: Foxes occasionally prey upon the sheep; and meaner vermin, at times, approach the doors to devour the poultry. Coal and lime-stone, as well as a beautiful red sand-stone, abound in the north of the county. Lead-ore has been found, but not in veins sufficiently rich to promise a profitable return for the expence of mining.

The management of sheep is the principal occupation of the farmers of this county. Their sheep-flocks are nume-

rous :
and I
breedi
sale, is
traord
With
conne
These
are sol
as the
spread
tensiv
rious
the no
vales,
ing o
has fo
enrich
the co
late, a
ripe f
crops
and su
grain
The
in this
inhab

rous: The farms extensive: Edinburgh and England afford markets; and the breeding and the feeding of sheep for sale, is therefore prosecuted here with extraordinary diligence, skill, and success. With the management of sheep, they connect likewise that of black-cattle. These are reared on the same food, and are sold commonly at the same markets, as the sheep. Cultivation, too, begins to spread her reign still more and more extensively over these mountains. In various places, on the shelving declivities of the northern hills, and in the intermediate vales, taste has formed the most interesting ornamented grounds; and industry has for some time exercised a skilful and enriching agriculture. The elevation of the county, renders the season usually late, at which the crops are found to be ripe for the sickle. But, if late, these crops are nevertheless of a vigorous growth, and such as to afford a plentiful return of grain to the sower.

The town of *Peebles* is the only burgh in this county. It contains about 1500 inhabitants. Woollen, linen, and cotton.

manufactures, a brewery, the cultivation of the burgh-lands, retail merchandise, and servile, rustic labour, afford to these inhabitants their principal means of sustenance. The fishing of the river supplies excellent salmons. *Peebles* is a burgh of great antiquity. It possesses still several vestiges of some ancient religious houses, which appear to have been, at their erection, the first beginnings of its occupancy, as a seat for human inhabitants. James the First, a monarch distinguished for his talents in music and poetry, has celebrated a festive occasion of rural sports and merriment, in that well known poem in the ancient Scottish dialect,—*Peebles at the play*. The ancient burgesses of Peebles, like those of Selkirk, were eminently brave in war, and loyal to their sovereigns. *Linton*, on the river *Lyne*, and in the north of the county, is a small, ill-built village, situate at one end of an extensive, marshy plain, to which culture is gradually communicating new fertility and beauty; advantageously placed for the cotton, woollen and other manufactures; but not as yet enriched or enlivened

by the
and f
neat
some
and a
Linton
ness a
son, I
lands
villag
It con
dred
boure
The g
Dumf
count
it is in
Edinb
Th
Twee
ered
Mr C
ther v
situat
tains,
castle
shoul

by them. It is inhabited by between three and four hundred souls. *Broughton* is a neat village of recent erection, situate at some distance south-west from Peebles, and at a still greater distance south from Linton. It was rebuilt in its present neatness and beauty by the late James Dickson, Esq; of Edrom, and proprietor of the lands of Broughton, after the fashion of villages which he had seen in England. It contains, however, only about an hundred inhabitants. These are artisans, labourers, carriers, and a petty innkeeper. The great road between Edinburgh and Dumfries, by Moffat, passes through this county, on its western side : To the east, it is intersected by the highway between Edinburgh and Selkirk.

The house of *Oliver*, the seat of Thomas Tweedie, Esq; the enchantingly sequestered villa of *Polmood* ; the fine seat of Mr Carmichael of Skirling ; and many other villas, beautiful both in structure and situation, adorn this county. But it contains, particularly, a multitude of ruinous castles and fortalices ; from which it should seem that the shire of Peebles was

anciently the first scene towards the middle-marches, where the Scots endeavoured, at all times, to make a firm stand against English invasion; and that the intermediate forests of Jedburgh and Selkirk were often left almost desolate, as a sort of middle ground between the two hostile nations. The romantic ruins of *Nidpath-Castle* have been often admired and celebrated. Various vestiges of antiquity are also traced in this county, which shew the Romans to have penetrated through this part of Scotland. There are others which evince it to have been once in the possession of the Anglo-Saxons. The admirer of the milder features of the scenery of Switzerland, and of the northern Highlands of Scotland, ought eagerly to gratify himself by a survey of the scenery on these banks of the *Tweed*. *Eddleston-water*, on the north-east confine of this county, presents, also, along its banks, a most interesting series of the richest and most pleasingly diversified scenes in the whole county.

COU

THE
LOTH
Lothi
Berwi
is, on
as its
and t
length
five a
about
It is a
but fo
appro
Tov
and s
comp
moor
names
gy, an
on all
lands

COUNTY OF HADDINGTON.

THE county of HADDINGTON, or EAST-LOTHIAN, has that of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian for its western boundary ; that of Berwick, for its southern boundary ; and is, on all other sides, washed by the ocean, as its waters communicate with the bay and the *Firth* of Forth. Its greatest length, from east to west, may be about five and twenty miles ; its greatest breadth, about fifteen miles from north to south. It is an irregular curvilinear figure, which, but for one jutting angle, might be said to approach to a square.

Towards its interior confines, at the south and south-west, the shire of Haddington, comprehending a part of the *Lammer-moor* and the *Soutra*-hills, under different names, is by consequence rugged, craggy, and bleak. In its middle parts, and on all hands, toward the sea-shore, the lands are generally low ; varied in the

disposition of the surface, by some rising heights, and some suddenly insulated mountains; divided by some petty rivers, adorned with many beautiful plantations; and every where enriched by a skilful cultivation. Its surface is broken—just to that degree which is sufficient to produce a beautiful diversity of landscapes, but not farther. The *Tyne*, its most considerable river, descends from the heights of Mid-Lothian, and, passing by Haddington, falls at last into the sea, below Linton, in a small bay, at some distance north-west from *Dunbar*. Its sea-coast, from the vicinity of Musselburgh, to its southern boundary, between Innerwick and Colbrand's-path, winds beautifully around, with a multitude of alternate projections and retrocessions, promontories and creeks. North-Berwick-Law and the Bass tower up in the immediate vicinity of North-Berwick; the latter actually an islet of the sea; the former, a conical hill about half a mile distant from the shore. These rocks tower up nearly equally to the height of between 800 and 900 feet. On the summit of the Bass is

a spring of fresh water. It is frequented by innumerable flocks of sea-fowls. The *solan-goose* is not found any where else on the Scottish coasts, save at the *Bass*, the rock of *Ailsa*, and the isle of *St Kilda*.

Agriculture is in a very flourishing state throughout this county. The fields are, for the most part, well divided and inclosed. The tillage is skilful. Manures, of the most fertilizing qualities, lime, marle, dung, sea-sleech, are spread in sufficient abundance, and at proper times, upon the arable grounds. A suitable diversity of crops; grasses, turnips, pulse potatoes, oats, wheat, and barley, are successfully cultivated. Haddington presents one of the best markets for grain, that are to found in the south of Scotland. The great and the cross roads are almost sufficiently numerous; and are kept, by continual repairs, always in good condition. The sea-ports of Dunbar and North-Berwick, as well as the passages on one hand to England, and on the other to Edinburgh, afford ready opportunities for importing and exporting whatever cannot be advantageously bought or sold at

the ordinary markets within the county. Black-cattle are brought from the breeding districts ; are fattened here in autumn, through winter, and in the spring ; and are sold to the butchers at highly profitable rates of price. This county itself, and the contiguous parts of Mid-Lothian, afford for *fuel*, a great abundance of excellent pit-coal. Sheep are fed in the upper parts of the county in numerous flocks. Even in the lower parts, they are fattened, in smaller parcels, for the butcher.

No inconsiderable part of the inhabitants of Haddingtonshire are seated in its towns and villages. *Haddington*, the capital of the county, contains between two and three thousand inhabitants ; has the river Tyne passing through it ; possesses a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth ; is one of the most ancient burghs Scotland ; and is exceedingly celebrated for its grain-market. *Dunbar* is also an ancient burgh ; became, by its castle, a place of extraordinary consequence in the wars between the Scots and the English ; has been the scene of battles and sieges

which
and i
by m
nufac
the a
paris
extre
lages
stone
cies,
fisher
of oy
mark
lery
and
tants
well-
great
ford
south
about
good
factu
The
not u
bout
a sta

which must be long famous in history; and is now a considerably thriving town, by means of its sea-faring trade, its manufactures, and the cultivated fertility of the adjacent country. In the populous parish of Tranent, towards the north-west extremity of the county, are the three villages of *Tranent*, *Cockenzie*, and *Elphinstone*, containing, with their dependencies, about two thousand inhabitants. The fishery of white fishes of various sorts, and of oysters for the Glasgow and Newcastle markets; a manufacture of salt; a distillery; and coalleries, afford employment and means for subsistence to the inhabitants of these villages. *Prestonpans* is a well-known and thriving village, at no great distance from Tranent. *Athelstaneford* is a beautifully situate village, lying south-east from Prestonpans; inhabited by about four hundred persons; possessing a good butcher-market, and a small manufacture of coarse striped woollen clothes. The two *Saltons*, east and west, are two not unpleasant villages, inhabited by about five hundred persons, and possessing a starch-manufacture, a paper mill, and a

bleachfield. The quarrying and burning of limestone are modes of industry which afford employment to a considerable number of labourers throughout the county.

It were endless to enumerate all the elegant houses, seats of the landholders, which are dispersed throughout Haddingtonshire. Near to the town of Haddington the Earl of Wemyss has, in *Amisfield*, one of the most sumptuous and richly furnished houses in Scotland, amid a series of the most beautiful ornamented grounds. *Yester*-house, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, is a noble edifice, and is surrounded with a wide extent of plantations and pleasure-grounds, skilfully laid out. *Salton*-house, the seat of General Fletcher, is a fine mansion : Its library is probably one of the best in the kingdom.

Many ancient ruins, ecclesiastical and military, bespeak this county to have been, in days of old, a district of no less consideration than at present. The church of *Tranent* exhibits very curious remains of an ancient collegiate church. The ruins of the famous castle of *Tamtanlan* are yet to be seen at a small distance

from
ding
ly c
tiqu
sout
the
or
Seto
have
for a
upon
Yest
exhi
tanc
M
and
cour
form
of H
fame
inha
Tha
drev
of S
to w
appe
once

from North-Berwick. The burgh of Haddington presents a multitude of eminently curious and interesting remains of antiquity. *Blackcastle-hill*, towards the south-east extremity of the shire, exhibits the remains of an ancient Anglo-Saxon or Danish encampment. The ruins of *Seton-house*, towards its north-west limit, have been but lately razed, to make way for a fine modern edifice, newly erected upon their site. The ancient castle of *Yester*, famous in old Scottish history, still exhibits its massy ruins at some small distance from the modern house of Yester.

Many persons, distinguished in arms and in arts, have been natives of this county. *John Knox*, the celebrated reformer of Scotland, was born in the burgh of Haddington. *Hugh Gifford*, a baron famous in the ancient history of Scotland, inhabited the ancient castle of Yester. That illustrious patriot and orator, *Andrew Fletcher*, was proprietor of the estate of Salton. *Burnet*, bishop of *Salisbury*, to whose literary merits the present age appears averse from doing justice, was once minister of the parish of Salton.—

Hepburn, who commanded the gallant Scottish Brigade, in the service of the great Gustavus Adolphus, went from the shire of Haddington. *Blair*, author of that singularly popular poem, the *Grave*, was minister of the parish of Athelstaneford; and his successor in that office was *John Home*, the author of the *tragedy of Douglas*. The late illustrious Dr ROBERTSON, one of the best of men, the most eminent among historians, was once minister of the parish of Gladsmuir.

CO

THE
conta
situat
north
33' of
ly th
trunc
frith
ry.
wick
and th
meet
or W
west;
Lanan
to we
Its m
to sou

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH,

OR

MID-LOTHIAN.

THE county of EDINBURGH, dignified by containing the capital city of Scotland, is situate between $55^{\circ} 39'$ and $55^{\circ} 59'$ of northern latitude; between $2^{\circ} 36'$ and $3^{\circ} 33'$ of western longitude. Its form is nearly that of an oblique-angled triangle, truncated at the oblique angle. The frith of Forth forms its northern boundary. The shires of Haddington and Berwick are its boundaries towards the east; and those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark, meet its southern confines. Linlithgow, or West-Lothian, bounds it on the north-west; and, on the west, it is bounded by Lanarkshire. Its mean length, from east to west, may be about twenty four miles. Its mediate breadth, measured from north to south, is about fifteen miles: The mea-

surement of its whole area is about three hundred thousand acres.

The southern corner of this county is mountainous. Gala-water intersects this district. And the Morefoot-hills here rise,—where their elevation is loftiest,—to the height of 1,850 feet above the level of the sea. From these mountains, the level of the county continues to subside towards the north-east shore. Toward the west, the extension of the same range of hills, after admitting the intervention of some wide moors and descending vales, exhibits the celebrated ridge of the Pentland hills, rising, at their greatest height, about 1600 feet above the level of the sea. Onwards still farther to the west, new vales intervene, and new heights arise. On the foreground of the scene, in the near vicinity of the city of Edinburgh, many insulated mounts tower up to an astonishing height, sometimes single and solitary; in other instances, lengthened into a ledge of rocky heights. *Arthur's-Seat* and *Salisbury-Craigs*, in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, present such images of savage wildness, of

the desert grandeur of unoccupied nature, of wilderness and solitude, as are rarely to be contemplated elsewhere in the midst of such a profusion of the riches of cultivation, or of a population so numerous, and seated so closely around. Blackford-hill, Craiglockhart, Corstorphine-hill, the rock on which Edinburgh-Castle is seated, are all heights of the same character. The Esk, the Leith and the Almond, are the rivers descending from the interior hills, into which all the inferior streams here and there fall; and which convey the superfluous water into the frith of Forth. That frith divides this county from the coast of Fife.

The general aspect of the county is exceedingly interesting. Naturally, as it should seem, the interior parts have been uncommonly bleak and wild. But cultivation, and the advantages of wealth, which this county derives from its capital, have spread beauty and fertility over the bosom of morasses; have reared noble villas, and laid out enchanting pleasure grounds, on the sides of the wildest hills; have created soil and called forth

the most generous energies of vegetation, on spots which might have been thought to be doomed to eternal barrenness. The rivers, on their course towards the sea, wind through scenes of singular beauty or romantic wildness. The Esk particularly, is famous for the beauties of its banks: The Leith and the Almond present many landscapes equally interesting. Even the smaller streams which fall into these, exhibit a multitude of scenes, in their respective courses, naturally so beautiful, that all the powers of English gardening could hardly adorn them by any new embellishments. That wide moor which intervenes for many miles between the Moorfoot and the Pentland-hills, is gradually assuming an aspect of the richest cultivation that any landscape can display. The level tract between the heights of Pentland and those of Corstorphine has been long since reduced into an appearance as if it were all one garden. If some wild heights here and there remain unadorned and unimproved, these contribute to the beauty of the whole, by presenting themselves in striking contrast

with
them
Ag
chief
of th
Edin
duce
kets.
lad-h
prod
strav
pear
tarin
great
of E
are
the
the
scar
Pota
the
and
Cow
fed
in th
from
the

with the culture and decoration around them.

Agriculture is the branch of husbandry chiefly prosecuted in this county. Much of the land, in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, is laid out in gardens, the produce of which is destined for the markets. Roots, pulse, greens, cabbages, salad-herbs, form a considerable part of the produce of these gardens. Of fruits, too, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, apples, pears, cherries, plums, even grapes, nectarines, and peaches, are cultivated with great industry and success for the markets of Edinburgh. Of those fields again which are cultivated, not with the spade, but in the ordinary way of *tillage with the plough*, the cultivation and the appearance are scarcely inferior to those of the gardens. Potatoes are raised in great quantities for the Edinburgh markets; wheat, barley, and oats, are the grains chiefly cultivated. Cows and oxen, sheep and swine, are also fed and fattened in considerable quantities in these environs. As you retire backwards from Edinburgh and from the sea-coast, the culture and the decoration of the

county become still less and less curiously exact; the agriculture becomes somewhat more irregular in its management; the produce of the county, and the wealth accumulated upon it appear to be sensibly diminished. But, still, even towards its wildest and remotest extremities, it continues to bear the features of a county enriched by the vicinity of the sea, and by containing the capital city of Scotland. All the domesticated animals on the farms of this county, are of the best qualities. But, they are, in every instance, a mixed race, imported from all parts of the kingdom.

EDINBURGH, the capital of this county, and of all Scotland, stands upon three ridges of low-lying hills, and on their intermediate vales. What is called the *Old Town* covers the middle ridge, with the shelving declivities on each side,—and on the south side, with the bottom below, and the rising ascent of the next ridge. Its principal street extends in a tolerably even line, between east and west. At its western end, the castle rises on the insulated hill above. At its eastern extremi-

ty, in
ridge,
not y
splend
contai
north
Town
streets
scarce
posite
the s
Georg
ble, a
some
of the
west,
round
out to
said w
ty beg
becom
dens
Edin
tice, o
of the
admin
peculi

ty, in the hollow at the very foot of the ridge, stands the palace of Holyroodhouse, not yet wholly divested of its ancient splendour. Beyond the bason which once contained the north-loch, on the most northern of the three hills, is the New-Town, of which the general plan, the streets, the buildings, the police, can scarce be too highly praised. On the opposite side, again, of the *Old Town*, stand the southern suburbs, among which *George's Square* is particularly remarkable, as finely laid out, filled with handsome buildings, and inhabited by persons of the upper ranks. But, on the east and west, every where indeed immediately around the city, have the suburbs spread out to a wide extent. It can hardly be said where the town ends, where the county begins; so insensibly do the buildings become thinner, and the parks and gardens more extensive.

Edinburgh is the seat of the courts of justice, of the revenue offices and officers, and of the other general departments in the administration of the British Government peculiar to Scotland; and extend to the

whole of Scotland. It possesses also the principal banking-houses which belong to North Britain, the greatest variety of establishments for public amusement, an University of the most distinguished reputation, excellent public schools, a considerable trade, a great multiplicity of manufactures. It is the centre of correspondence and mutual communication by the post-office for all Scotland. Having so long subsisted as the capital of the kingdom, it has acquired advantages towards maintaining that superiority of which it cannot soon be deprived. It has subsisted as a royal burgh for at least these five or six centuries. Many of the most remarkable transactions and events in the Scottish history, whether military or civil, have had Edinburgh for the scene in which they took place. Even after all the dilapidations of time, numberless vestiges still remain to bespeak the ancient augustness of this capital. Its castle, the abbey of the Halyrude, its other religious establishments, and the immunities which its citizens soon obtained, were the first means which gave it a being as a city, and exalted its rising pros-

perity.
the sea
its dig
ver to

Leit

burgh.
to the
of the
It poss
the ad
mooring
ever b
tiquity
part of
ly irre
it poss
garden
the Ell
mercia
a very
every c
eastern
are the
Leith.
manufa
connec
works a

perity. After it had become permanently the seat of Government,—from this time its dignity as a capital, was established never to be overthrown.

Leith is the sea-port-suburb of Edinburgh. It is a burgh of barony, subject to the authority of the city-government of the capital, to which it is contiguous. It possesses an excellent harbour: And the adjacent *Roads* afford at all times safe mooring for any number of ships, of whatever burthen. It is almost of equal antiquity with Edinburgh. The ancient part of its streets and edifices is sufficiently irregular. Towards its exterior parts, it possesses many handsome houses and gardens. A busy and flourishing trade to the Elbe, and to the Baltic sea; some commercial intercourse with the West Indies; a very brisk and extensive traffic, with every considerable trading place along the eastern coasts of Scotland and England; are the chief sources of the opulence of Leith. It has also a diversity of such manufactures, as are the most naturally connected with navigation. Its glass-works are among the most considerable

of its manufacturing establishments ; are skilfully conducted ; and afford very large returns to the proprietors. *Musselburgh*, *Fisher-row*, and *Inveresk*, three villages bearing different names, yet forming, in truth, but one almost continuous town ; are situate about seven miles east from Edinburgh ; contain a considerable population ; and are chiefly supported by the fishing, by some foreign trade, and by manufactures. *Newhaven* and *Cramond* are two separate villages, situate nearly straight west from Leith. The inhabitants of both are supported chiefly by the fishery. Those indeed of Cramond have also some manufactures. *Dalkeith*, a burgh of barony of no inconsiderable magnitude, stands about six miles south-east from Edinburgh, on the banks of the Esk ; or, more properly speaking, in the very angular extremity, where the north and the south Esk are just about to meet in one stream, and, under the common name of the Esk, are thence to advance to discharge their waters into the sea at *Musselburgh*. It is chiefly celebrated for its grain, cattle, and butcher's meat markets.

For the better possession of it has and so is a village, burgh, *Penny* ing sea titude through pulatio souls.

The handsome ty of E the cou be her house, Buccle in the Dalkein longing stands sure-gr from F seat of

For the first two articles, it presents a better market than even Edinburgh. It possesses also some rising manufactures. It has a number of retailing shopkeepers, and some wholesale traders. *Gilmerton* is a village between Dalkeith and Edinburgh, inhabited chiefly by coalliers. *Pennycuick*, on the north Esk, is a thriving seat of cotton manufactures. A multitude of other villages are scattered throughout this county. The whole population of Mid-Lothian may be 130,000 souls.

The palaces, stately family-seats, and handsome villas in the environs of the city of Edinburgh, and within the limits of the county, are greatly too numerous to be here particularly recited. *Dalkeith-house*, the princely seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, stands within a spacious park in the immediate vicinity of the town of Dalkeith. *Duddingston-house*, a seat belonging to the Marquis of Abercorn, stands amid beautifully ornamented pleasure-grounds, about a mile and a half east from Edinburgh. *Pennycuick-house*, the seat of Sir John Clerk, is situate about a

mile west from the village of Pennycuick; and is admired for its noble apartments, the exterior elegance of its structure, and the beauty and the picturesque features of the ornamented scenery immediately circumjacent. *Hatton-house*, the late seat of the noble family of Lauderdale, stands a few miles west from Edinburgh. *Belle-vue*, the residence of Mrs General Scott, is situate at a small distance north from the eastern end of Queen's street.— Throughout all the environs of the city of Edinburgh, villas are dispersed in such frequency, that even the same abundance of cottages and humble farm-houses, would, in any of the more remote counties, give such population and opulence, as we can, now, scarcely dare to hope for.

The castle of Edinburgh; the chapel of the ancient abbey of the Halyrude; the remains of convents, churches, hospitals, which that city still exhibits; are eminently remarkable, among those numberless vestiges scattered over the face of this county. *Borthwick-castle*, about nine miles south from Edinburgh, exhibits a very perfect specimen of the strongest

and m
castles
Roslin
seen t
castle,
richly
much
Craigh
bourho
of Roy
being
mains
litary
Many
Scottis
county
took p
of *Ha*
brave
with a
self, lu
vid Br
by the
used t
cursion
and ro
than a

and most magnificent architecture of the castles of the fourteenth century. At *Roslin*, on the North-Esk, there are to be seen the remains both of a once noble castle, now wholly ruinous, and of a very richly ornamented Gothic chapel, in a much less decayed state than the castle. *Craigmillar*-castle, in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, was once the seat of Royalty : Its ruins are still worthy of being visited by the curious. The remains of Roman ways, and of Roman military stations, are still to be traced here. Many of the most memorable battles in the Scottish history, were fought within this county : And the scenes on which they took place are still known. The caves of *Hawthornden* are still visited, where the brave Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, with a few gallant young heroes like himself, lurked, at times, in the reign of David Bruce, while the county was over-run by the English ; and from which they used to make those bold and sudden excursions, which dismayed, and annoyed, and routed the invaders more successfully than almost any other enterprizes which

were about the same time undertaken by the Scots.

Many distinguished warriors, statesmen, and scholars, have been natives of this county. The celebrated *Drummond*, the historian of the five James's, possessed the estate and house of Hawthornden. *John Law*, the author of the famous Mississippi bubble, which arose and burst at Paris, during the regency of the Duke of Orleans, was born at Lawrieston, in the vicinity of Edinburgh. Dr WILLIAM ROBERTSON, the greatest of historians, was born in Edinburgh. In the Scottish Parliaments, while they had a separate existence, and were wont to assemble here; in the Courts of Justice, on the Bench, and at the bar; in the University, and in the Pulpits of Edinburgh,—how very many illustrious men have shone? Natives of this county have been in all ages dispersed through Britain, and over the world: And of an extraordinary number of them will the names be long indelibly enrolled in the fairest annals of fame.

CO

THE
thian
count
east,
on th
south
nark.
west
Its gr
miles
Fr
coast
ward
Bath
rior
ed,
mitti
more
their
lowe
shep
cultu

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

THE county of Linlithgow, or West Lothian is bounded on the south-east by the county of Edinburgh; on the east, north-east, and north, by the Frith of Forth; on the north-west, the west, and the south, by the shires of Stirling and Lanark. Its greatest length, from south-west to north-east, is about twenty miles: Its greatest breadth may be about twelve miles.

From its north-east outline, on the coast; it rises with a gradual ascent towards the interior heights of Livingston, Bathgate, and Whitburn. These interior heights are mountainous; uncultivated, or with difficulty and sullenly submitting to cultivation; subject to rains more frequent, and more permanent in their effects, than those which vex the lower country; fitter for the purposes of shepherd-farming than for those of agriculture. But, even amidst those middle

heights, the country of this shire is not of an excessive elevation. The declivities of the hills are in many places sufficiently gentle to admit of tillage ; between the hills, there continually intervene lower grounds, of which the soil is rich, and the culture easy. The chief disadvantage is, that, by the influence of various causes, the grains are never here ripe, till at a late time in autumn. The Almond runs, for a considerable part of its course, within this county. It is watered also by a multitude of smaller streams of more obscure name. The aspect of the scenery, as you descend toward the sea-coast, is exceedingly interesting. Woods are not wanting ; the level of the country declines gradually ; heights, considerably insulated, here and there raise their heads ; cultivation every where displays its power ; human habitations are numerous, and are decent dwellings fit for men, —not huts like the holes and caves of wild beasts. The prospect towards the Frith is still inexpressibly grand and beautiful.

Ag
the
stone
ance,
nure,
height
tensi
than
objec
verth
nure
orate
the o
the
great
distan
and i
suffic
the o
is cu
barle
speci
here
place
ford
ter f
vario

Agriculture is the principal branch of the husbandry of this county. Limestone is found within it in great abundance, and is applied as the principal manure. From the sea-shore to the very heights of the hills, the tillage is very extensive. Even where grazing, rather than the raising of grain, is the principal object with the farmers; there, it has nevertheless been found eligible, to manure and till the lands, in order to meliorate the sward of grass. The distilleries, the opportunities for exportation, which the Frith affords, the markets of the great towns which ly at no considerable distance from the confines of this county, and its own internal population, present sufficient occasions for the export and the consumption of its produce. Wheat is cultivated in a smaller proportion than barley and oats. Yet, of all these three species of grain, very large quantities are here produced. The dairies are in many places under good management, and afford large quantities of cheese and butter for the market. The cattle are a various race, the produce of different

parts of the country, here mixed, and meliorated by richer feeding. The numbers of the sheep are less considerable, in proportion to the black cattle, than in other counties in which there is less tillage. The agriculture is of a character considerably skilful and well improved. The divisions and inclosures of the fields; the good condition of the roads; the mode in which the manures are laid on, and the actual tillage conducted; the succession of crops cultivated; all bespeak that agricultural knowledge and spirit, which make husbandry a regular and rational art, founded upon principles, and as such contributing infinitely more than it could otherwise do, to enrich the country.

The towns and villages of the shire of Linlithgow, although not indeed to be compared with those of the county of Edinburgh, are however far from inconsiderable. *Queensferry* is a royal burgh, situate upon the southern shore of the Frith of Forth, and not far from the south-east extremity of the county to which it belongs. Its population is not scanty.

It possesses some manufactures, some coasting and even foreign trade ; derives considerable benefit from the ferry over the Forth, which has given its name ; and is enriched by the fisheriers, and by its standing in the midst of a country so populous and so highly cultivated. It is a burgh of great antiquity, and is said to have been the place where Matilda, the Queen of Malcolm Canmore, first landed in Scotland. *Linlithgow*, the capital town of this county, is situate westward from Queensferry, and nearly upon the border of the contiguous shire of Stirling. Its present condition is scarcely equal to what is recorded of its ancient grandeur. It consists of one main street, extending nearly between east and west ; skirted on each side by gardens ; and leaving several lanes leading out from it, amidst the gardens. It is inhabited by between two and three thousand persons. It possesses a considerable manufacture of leather and shoes ; a brisk business in wool-combing ; some small manufactures of woollens ; some tambour manufactories ; three breweries ; some excellent mills of very ancient

erection ; and, in its near vicinity, several distilleries, with a bleachfield and print-field. Its famous lake still retains its ancient beauty. Abundance of such fishes as are usually found in the lakes of Scotland, are taken in it. The palace or castle still exists, but in a ruinous state. It was burnt down, so as to be no longer habitable, in the year 1745. Its church is also a fine ancient building. The whole town presents a diversity of remains of antiquity, which bespeak the opulence of its ancient religious establishments, and the advantages which it once derived from being occasionally the seat of the Scottish Kings. *Boroughtownness* is a very thriving seafaring village, containing, at least, no fewer inhabitants than *Linlithgow*. It stands about two miles almost straight north from that ancient burgh. Its coaleries ; its traffic ; its various manufactures ; the advantages it has of late derived from the herring-fishery ; the Customhouse here established ; all concur to make it one of the most thriving places contiguous to the Frith of Forth. *Bathgate* is a thriving village, situate about the middle interior

height of this county where it extends toward the confines of Lanerkshire. It is inhabited by about 1400 persons. It is supported in a considerable degree by cotton-manufactures, and by its breweries. Many peasants, who find employment with the farmers of the circumjacent country, also live in the village. It is said to be a place of considerable antiquity.

Among the modern seats of the landholders in Linlithgowshire, *Hopeton-house*, at the distance of between two and three miles north-west from Queensferry, is one of the most interesting. The house is stately and magnificent : The stables are princely : The circumjacent ornamented grounds are naturally of such a happily varied surface, as admits of the easiest decoration ; and have been decorated, with a degree of taste and genius truly admirable. *Newliston* is a fine house, with well laid out grounds surrounding it. The illustrious *Stair*, who, as a general, proved himself one of the best disciples of the school of Marlborough, and who, as a statesman, won the famous Regent Duke of Orleans, to ally himself to the interests of the

House of Hanover; laid out these grounds, and made this house to be built.

Carriden, situate at the northern border of this county, and various other places, exhibit many vestiges of ancient Roman, Pictish, and Scottish antiquities. Linlithgow has been already noticed, as presenting a great assemblage of antiquities. On the banks of the *Avon*, by which the shire of Linlithgow is divided from that of Stirling, some memorable battles and skirmishes have been fought. Near *Bathgate*, appear the ruins of an ancient castle, which is said to have pertained to King Robert the second. Near *Newliston*, on the banks of the Almond, is the scene of some ancient battles, which must have been fought with prodigious slaughter. Various monuments, evidently commemorating the persons slain, and consisting of hillocks of earth, and of rude stones set up vertically, are scattered over the field. The plough, in tillage, occasionally turns up the bones of the persons who have been here anciently buried.

STEWARTRY OR COUNTY

OF

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

FROM Linlithgowshire, we descend far south west, to the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. This district, having been forfeited to the Crown, upon the attainder of the ancient Earls of Douglas, in the fifteenth century, was, in consequence of that event, placed under the management and jurisdiction of a *Steward*; whose business was, not only to preside at the ordinary administration of justice in the courts, but to manage also the royal domains within the district. It received, from this circumstance, the appellation of a *Stewartry*. But, it is now, nevertheless, just as much a county or shire, as any other such district in the kingdom.

It is the middle division of that ancient *Galloway*, which once formed a separate principality, the last remains of the old

Strathclydian kingdom. *Nithsdale* was the eastern division. What is now the shire of Wigton, with the addition of the district of Carrick in Ayrshire, formed the western part of that principality.

The Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, then, is on the east and north-east, bounded by the county of Dumfries; on the north, the north-west, the west, by the shire of Ayr; on the west and south-west, by the shire of Wigton; on the south-west, the south, and the south-east, by the bay of Wigton, the Irish sea, and the Solway-frith, where it receives the waters of the river Nith.

The general aspect of this district is mountainous. In the interior parts, on the upper confines of Dumfries-shire, and every where, towards the confines of Ayrshire, the mountains lie in continuous ranges: Even the lowest parts are there of a great elevation; and the highest rise to between two and three thousand feet above the level of the sea. Towards the sea-coast, the general level of the county is naturally lower. Yet, even here, many insulated hills tower up to a great height:

And
to a
The
border
the D
from
perflu
sectin
flow, t
here
the m
amon
in its
fine la
terest
Orr,
the F
form s
encha
ford e
count
bleak
cultiv
ther s
quent
are w
are ex

And these hills are occasionally extended to a considerable length and breadth. The Nith bounds and waters its eastern border. The *Cairn*, the *Orr*, the *Ken*, the *Dee*, the *Tarff*, the *Fleet*, descending from its interior heights, convey the superfluous waters into the sea ; and, intersecting the country through which they flow, thus produce so many beautiful vales, here and there displaying natural scenery the most romantic. Many lakes stagnate among the heights of the hills. The *Ken*, in its progress to join the *Dee*, forms the fine lake of *Loch-Ken*, one of the most interesting in the south of Scotland. The *Orr*, the *Fleet*, the *Dee*,—but especially the *Fleet*, where they fall into the sea, form scenes of astonishing grandeur and enchanting beauty. The interior hills afford extensive prospects : And the whole country presents a singular assemblage of bleakness, wildness, grandeur, and soft cultivated beauty. Its wild fowls, whether such as haunt the woods, such as frequent the moors and morasses, or such as are wont to scream along the sea-shore ; are exceedingly numerous and various.

Hares and rabbits are numerous, the former species over the whole county, the latter here and there in warrens on the sea-coast. Foxes have not been as yet entirely exterminated from these parts. The rivers and lakes afford a great diversity of the usual fishes. On the sea-coast, were there a ready market, very considerable fisheries might be successfully carried on.

Agriculture, the management of *sheep*, and the care of black *cattle*, share among them, almost equally, the husbandry and the farm-stock of the inhabitants of this region. But on the higher hills in the interior country, sheep, with here and there a few goats, are the principal stock. Even there, however, black cattle are in considerable numbers reared; and some little tillage is carried on. As you descend towards the sea, the vales begin to expand; the hills subside; agriculture extends her reign; and black cattle become a more capital branch of the annual stock, than sheep. Yet even here the brown rocky hills advance in various places far towards the sea-shore; and sheep also predominate in the farm-stock, because oxen cannot

fare so well as they, on those cliffs where the sheep find abundant nourishment. The sheep of this shire are a small race, with black faces and coarse fleeces, which are accounted to excel all others for the use of the table. The cows and oxen are a race yet more famous for beauty of form, for the readiness with which they fatten, for the uncommon proportion of the flesh upon the bones in their carcasses, when they come to be slaughtered for the shambles. Horses are reared in this county ; but not in any large numbers for exportation.

Dumfries is, in some sort, a capital town, and a principal place of market, at least for all the eastern parts of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The village of *Bridgend of Dumfries* is contiguous to that city, yet within Galloway, and contains a considerable number of inhabitants, who are employed as carriers, as day-labourers, and in various petty manufactures. *Dalbeattie* is a small village rising on the banks of the Orr. *Castle-Douglas* is a considerable village, situated between the eastern banks of the Dee, and the lake of Carlinwark. Its rise has

been owing chiefly to the patriotic exertions of Mr Gordon of Greenlaw, and to the agricultural improvement of the circumjacent country. Manufactures have been lately introduced in it; and it promises to rise to be very flourishing. *Kirkcudbright* is a royal burgh of considerable antiquity; inhabited by between one and two thousand persons; possessing some small manufactures, a thriving salmon-fishery, some foreign, and some coasting trade. *Gatehouse* is one of the finest villages in Scotland. It stands upon the banks of the Fleet. It has been absolutely created by the exertions of Mr Murray of Broughton, and of his tenants, Messrs Birtwhistle, cotton manufacturers from England. It contains a population of nearly fifteen hundred souls. It has some sea-faring trade, and cotton manufactures in a very flourishing condition. *Ferry-town* of Cree is a village on the eastern side of Wigton-bay. Its inhabitants are chiefly country artisans, and the families of sailors. *New Galloway* is a small burgh situate upon *Loch-Ken*, among the interior hills. It begins at last

to be
the
spirit
Gord
St
Selki
Hono
the se
ton;
dale;
Heron
seat o
ton-b
Esq;
villas,
stewa
On
place
more
castle
King
the fo
royal
Dee;
dilapi
ed by
bank

to be augmented and to flourish, under the cares of its beneficent and public-spirited landlord, the Honourable John Gordon of Kenmore.

St Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk; *Kenmore Castle*, the seat of the Honourable John Gordon; *Cally-House*, the seat of James Murray, Esq; of Broughton; the yet unfinished house of *Kirkdale*; *Caeruchfred*, the seat of Patrick Heron, Esq; of Heron; *Greenlaw*, the seat of Alexander Gordon, Esq; *Orchardton-house*, the seat of James Douglas, Esq; of Orchardton; and many other fine villas, and noble family-seats, adorn the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

On every one of its rivers stand, at one place or another, the remains of one or more ancient castles. The ruins of the castle of *Buittle*, famous in the history of King Robert Bruce, are to be seen near the foot of the river Orr. The stately royal castle of *Tbrieve* stands in an islet of Dee; nor have its outward walls been yet dilapidated. *Caerdonness-Castle*, mentioned by *Cambden*, appears on the western bank of the Fleet. In the interior coun-

try, too, are many similar remains of ancient castles. At *Newabbey*, south-west from Dumfries, are still the ruins of the famous old *Abbey of Sweetheart*. The abbey *Dundrennan*, now ruinous, stands at the distance of a few miles south-east from *Kirkcudbright*. On the sea-coast, appear some vestiges of Roman, Danish, and Anglo-Saxon encampments. It is probable that a Roman way, not yet traced by antiquarians, crossed over from *Nithsdale* into Ayrshire, through the north-east corner of this county. Cairns, standing stones, and druidical circles, monuments of the ancient Celtic inhabitants of the district, are still to be seen in many places.



THE
hender
distric
ral na
once
Kirkc
of the
Ayrsh
Wigto
sea wa
this co
All
tainou
contig
bright
the se
sides,
vel.
terven
river
of the

COUNTY OF WIGTON.

THE county of Wigton is still comprehended with that of Kirkcudbright, in the district which even now retains the general name of Galloway. The Cree is at once the western limit of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and the eastern boundary of the shire of Wigton. The confines of Ayrshire are conterminous with those of Wigtonshire, on the north. The Irish sea washes all the rest of the outline of this county.

All that part of Wigtonshire is mountainous, which lies the most immediately contiguous to the confines of Kirkcudbrightshire and of Ayrshire. Towards the sea-coast, the country naturally subsides, in different places, towards a flat level. Yet, that tract of ground which intervenes between the Burrowhead and the river Luce is, even, along the very verge of the sea-shore, for the most part, crag-

gy, rugged, and covered—only, or chiefly, with heath. The points of Burrowhead, and of the Mull of Galloway, are the most southern extremities of all Scotland. The rivers of Bladenoch and Luce, with the smaller stream of Poltantan, are the most considerable channels by which the superfluous waters are conveyed into the sea. The western district, commonly known by the denomination of the *Rhinns of Galloway*, is of moderate elevation, green, and arable. By *Lochryan*, on the one hand, and by the bay of Luce, on the other, this district is, to a certain degree, peninsulated. The valley of *Glenluce* is extremely interesting,—in the vicinity of the village which bears its name, and near to where it is washed by the rising tides.

The husbandry of this county has hitherto been occupied in the management of flocks and herds, considerably more than in agriculture. The sheep of *Penningsham* and of *Mocbrum*, a breed different from those which are commonly prevalent throughout the south of Scotland; have been long famous for the admirable fineness of their wool. Cows and oxen

are bred and reared here for exportation, with uncommon earnestness and success. The favourite race is that which is likewise common in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and which is famous throughout Britain, under the denomination of *Galloways*. The late Admiral Keith Stewart, the present Earl of Galloway, Mr Hawthorn-Stewart of Physgill, and other gentlemen in this county, have distinguished themselves by a very laudable care for the improvement of the race of the Galloway black-cattle. The late amiable and lamented Lord Daer, paid not less attention to the improvement of the breed of the sheep, and introduced, for this purpose, not a few foreign varieties. On the low grounds adjacent to the seashore, agriculture has been long the capital object of the husbandry. Of late, the plans of that agriculture have been remarkably improved; and a perception of the utility of combining tillage with pasturage, has induced even the farmers of the interior moors to manure and till lands which were formerly deemed scarcely arable. Lime, shells, marle, sea-

weeds, dung, are diligently laid on, to fertilize the grounds thus subjected to tillage; and rich crops usually repay the cultivator's expence and pains. Barley is a very capital article in the crops raised in this county. Oats are of equal consideration. Potatoes are universally cultivated. Even wheat has recently begun to be generally adopted among the grains sown on the rich low lands. Swine are fed on the refuse of the potatoes and the grain. Horses are bred here with considerable advantage; and many are likewise imported from Ireland. Exportation to Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, or to England, affords a ready sale for almost all the surplus produce of this county.

Newton-Douglas, formerly *Newton-Stewart*, is a fine village, which has, within these last twenty years, risen with great rapidity, and in extraordinary beauty, upon the western bank of the Cree, about ten or twelve miles inland from the mouth of the bay into which that river discharges its waters. It contains about 1500 inhabitants. A cotton-work, a brewery, a tannery, are its principal manufactures.

Muc
trans
per
twee
throu
advan
to be
in G
six m
from
the c
in its
ed;
small
bay,
and i
Whitb
lies te
the co
of a m
Gallow
Betwe
lies G
which
tion of
petty v
tween

Much more of the county business is transacted here, than at Wigton, the proper county-town. The great road between London and Portpatrick, passes through this village. With its present advantages, it is likely to rise in due time to be perhaps the most considerable town in Galloway. WIGTON is situate about six miles between south and south-west from Newton-Douglas. It is the seat of the county-courts. It is neither splendid in its buildings, nor numerously inhabited; but it affords, from the height of a small hill rising over it, a prospect of the bay, which is one of the most beautiful and interesting that can be contemplated. *Whithorn*, as well as Wigton, a royal burgh, lies ten or twelve miles westward along the coast; and, although the ancient seat of a monastery, and of the bishoprick of Galloway, is but an inconsiderable place. Between Wigton and Whithorn, however, lies *Garliestown*, a small seafaring village, which begins to thrive under the protection of the Earl of Galloway. One or two petty villages, of small note, intervene between *Whithorn* and *Glenluce*. This last

place is a village of some antiquity. It arose under the protection of a priory, which, in the times of Popery, existed here. It is now very inconsiderable. It has however some hundreds of inhabitants. The surrounding scenery is picturesque and interesting. *Portpatrick* owes its origin to the intercourse between Galloway and Ireland. This is the station of ferry-boats which sail to and from Donaghadee. It contains between five and six hundred inhabitants, who are almost wholly maintained and enriched by the intercourse with Ireland. *Stranraer* is a royal burgh, situate on the bay of *Lochbryan*; and containing about 1600 inhabitants. Fishing, manufactures of cotton and linen stuffs, and some coasting trade, are the chief sources of subsistence to these inhabitants. Their markets and fairs are likewise good.

Not far from *Stranraer* stands the ruinous walls of *Castle-Kennedy*, which was burnt in the year 1715, and has never since been repaired. *Lochnaw-Castle* is the seat of Sir Stair Agnew, Bart. *Fine-View* was the elegant residence of the Countess-Dowager of Galloway. *Glasser-*

ton-house is a very stately and elegant, modern edifice, built by the late Admiral Keith Stewart. *Polton* is the noble seat of the Earl of Galloway. Sir *William Maxwell* of Monreith possesses an elegant new house in the parish of *Mocbrum*. These are the principal modern residences in Wigtonshire.

Along the sea-coast are various remains of old castles, which were at once the strong-holds and the dwelling-houses of the ancient landholders of this district. The old castle of *Sorbie* appears in ruins, within a lake in the parish of the same name. The old castle of *Mocbrum* has long ceased to be inhabited. Several ruins of old edifices are pointed out, as having belonged to the ancient independent Lords of Galloway. *Soul's-seat*, near Stranraer,—the remains of the priory of *Glenluce*,—the ruins, and a part which still stands, of the cathedral of *Whitborn*, are the most remarkable ecclesiastical antiquities in this district. Here are also remains which show the Romans to have had stations upon the coast. At *Baldoon*, and elsewhere, are very distinct remains

of encampments, which must have belonged to the ancient Anglo-Saxons or Danes. Nor are circles of stones unfrequent, of that sort which are termed *Druidical*.



Ay
the c
the
and
shire
and
like
grea
cons
Carr
mea
nort
grea
seve
C
gene
delig
towa
dorr
sma
vide
Stim

COUNTY OF AYR.

AYRSHIRE is bounded on the south by the county of Wigton; on the east, by the shires of Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, and Lanerk; on the north by Renfrewshire; on the west, by the frith of Clyde, and the Irish sea. Its form is somewhat like that of a half-moon, having the horns greatly lengthened and incurvated. It consists of the three united districts of Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham. It measures, between its two extreme points, north and south, about fifty miles: Its greatest breadth does not exceed twenty seven miles.

Carrick, its most southern district, is generally mountainous; yet contains some delightful vales, and some beautiful slopes towards the sea-coast, which have been adorned with the richest cultivation. A small rivulet, named the *March-burn*, divides Carrick from Wigtonshire. The *Stinchar*, descending from its interior

heights, winds through a vale of which the scenery is, in my mind, unequalled, in wild beauty, by any thing else in Scotland; and falls at last into the sea at Ballantrae. The *Girvan*, taking its rise also from the same interior heights on the border of Kirkcudbrightshire, descends through a vale which still widens, subsides, and puts on new beauty as it advances; till, at the village of Girvan, it also at length disembogues itself into the frith. Beyond the *Girvan* arise new eminences of a lower elevation, less rugged in their aspect, and shelving toward the north-west; till they are again bounded by the *Doon*, the limit between the districts of Carrick and Kyle. All these three rivers take their rise from those very high hills which form the boundaries between the shires of Ayr and Kirkcudbright. Amidst those hills are various lakes, particularly *Loch-doon*, which are the primary sources of the rivers.

Kyle is the middle district of Ayrshire. Bounded on the south, by the river *Doon*; it is next intersected by the *Ayr*; and is, at its northern extremity, bounded by the *Irvine*. In its interior parts, on the bor-

ders of
Lane
heath
tigu
land
soil, f
bage

Cu
the c
river
nock,
into t
small
one o
confir
lar as
interv
row
verge

Th
is the
a gre
tains
rior p
form
stock
in th

ders of the counties of Kirkcudbright and Lanerk, it is rugged, mountainous, and heath-covered. On the foreground, contiguous to the sea-coast, the level of the land is low, and agreeably varied; the soil, for the most part, rich; and the herbage verdant.

Cunningham, the northern division of the county, is divided from Kyle by the river Irving,—is intersected by the Gar-nock, which joins the Irvine as it hastens into the sea,—is watered by some other smaller streams,—has, in its interior parts, one or two lakes,—and rises, towards the confines of Renfrewshire, into an irregular assemblage of hills, not without some intervening vales, and with various narrow tracts of flat ground on the very verge of the sea-shore.

The management of flocks and herds is the primary object of the husbandry of a great part of Ayrshire. On the mountains of Carrick, and in the remote interior parts of Kyle and Cunningham, sheep form the principal branch of the animal stock of the farmers. In the vales, and in the lower grounds adjacent to the sea-

coast, the land is generally arable, and is in a good state of cultivation. Yet it is the dairy, the calves, the milk, the cheese, the butter of the cows, that is, even here, the prime object with the most skilful farmers. The cheese of *Dunlop*,—and under this name are all the cheeses of Ayrshire frequently sold,—is the best that is made in Scotland; and is bought as eagerly in the markets, as the Gloucester and Cheshire cheese of England. The lands are, for the most part, divided into farms of moderate extent. The roads are numerous, and are constantly kept in a state of good reparation; but are conducted indifferently up ascents and down declivities, just as readily as along level grounds. Both limestone and pit-coal abound in this county: And the presence of two fossils, so eminently useful for the arts, and for the ordinary accommodation of life, has signally contributed to promote every species of industry. Barley and oats, and potatoes, are produced here in very great abundance. Even wheat readily grows upon the rich lands of Kyle. The fields are, in the cultured parts

of the
inclos
dry st
snug,
suitab
scatte
ty, ne
plant
almos
vers,
forms
beaut
Ayrsh
rather
have
of the
comm
popul
meror
produ
manu
else e
ties o
Gallo
gland
Bar
Ayrsh

of the country, carefully subdivided and inclosed with ditches and hedges, or with dry stone-walls. The farm-houses are neat, snug, and usually accommodated with suitable office-houses. Much wood is scattered over the whole face of the country, not of ancient natural growth, but in plantations, the creations of art. It fringes almost every where the banks of the rivers, and, wherever it is thus scattered, forms scenery wonderfully romantic, and beautiful, or picturesque. The cows of Ayrshire are a breed of moderate size, rather awkward, such as might seem to have been produced by the intermixture of the Galloway race, with that which is common in the western Highlands. The population of this county is certainly numerous, in proportion to its extent. Its produce of all sorts, is, in general, either manufactured or consumed at home, or else exported to the more populous counties of Renfrew and Lanerk, or else to Galloway, or even to Ireland, and to England.

Ballantrae, the most southern village in Ayrshire, stands at the mouth of the river

Stinchar, and is but a petty place, the haunt of smugglers, and the residence of a few fishermen. *Colmonell* is a petty village, lying also on the *Stinchar*, a few miles inland from *Ballantrae*. Its houses are merely huts; its inhabitants, poor peasants, without industry, and without wealth. *Girvan* lies on the coast, at the mouth of the river *Girvan*, is about ten or twelve miles distant from *Ballantrae*; contains more than a thousand inhabitants; has some manufactures, a salmon-fishery, and some small sea-faring trade; has been long known only as a haunt of smugglers; but begins now to flourish by more honest means. *Maybole* is a very flourishing manufacturing village. It owes its origin to an ancient religious establishment. The agricultural improvement of the circumjacent country, and the manufacture of coarse woollens, have long continued to favour its prosperity. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, and possesses about it some curious remains of antiquity. *Dalmellington* is an inconsiderable village, situate towards the confines of *Kirkcudbrightshire*, near to

the lake of *Doon*; it contains perhaps three or four hundred inhabitants. *Straiton* is a village dependent, in part, upon the woollen manufacture, and situate between Dalmellington and Girvan. Other petty villages, in this eastern part of the county, are supported chiefly by means of the woollen manufacture. *Muirkirk* is distinguished for its iron-works. At *Catrin* are cotton-manufactures. *Mauchlin* contains about a thousand inhabitants. *Ayr*, the capital of the county, contains about 3000 inhabitants; possesses some foreign and coasting trade; has considerable fairs and markets, which are frequented by the people of the circumjacent county, even to a great distance; possesses a tolerably good harbour for shipping; and, from its fisheries, contributes largely to the supply of the more inland towns. *Kilmarnock* is an inland town in a state of great prosperity. It contains between four and five thousand inhabitants; possesses various manufactures,—of woollens, leather, bonnets, stockings, tobacco, snuff, &c.; has excellent markets for butcher-meat and other articles;

and enjoys also the benefit of a very extensive and profitable coal-work in its immediate neighbourhood. *Irvine* is a very thriving sea-faring and manufacturing burgh, situate nearly at the mouth of the river Irvine ; containing between four and five thousand inhabitants ; possessing a large trade ; and lately enriched by the eager cultivation of the cotton-manufactures. *Kilwinning* is a village situate about two miles from Irvine. It owes its origin to the famous and opulent abbacy which anciently existed here. It shares also in the cotton-manufactures. *Saltcoats* is a village possessing coal-mines, salt-works, and some shipping, with a good natural harbour for small vessels. Its whole population is between two and three thousand souls. *Largs* is also a pleasant village on the Frith of Clyde ; about the very extremity of this county ; considerably populous ; inhabited by fishermen and other sea-faring people ; and, in summer, resorted to, for sea-bathing. *Dalry*, *Kilbirnie*, and *Beith*, are pleasant, inland villages, situate toward the borders of Renfrewshire.

An unusually large number of stately or handsome houses, the seats of the landholders, are scattered throughout this county. In the beautiful vale intersected by the river Stinchar, stand various fine houses, surrounded by much wood. On the banks of the Girvan, such houses and wooded pleasure-grounds are still more numerous. *Culbarn*, the noble seat of the Earl of Cassilis, stands close upon the seashore, and is one of the most stately and elegant modern houses in Scotland. After passing Maybole, on the way northward, and towards Ayr, the whole county opens upon the traveller's eye with the aspect of one continuous scene of elegant villas, beautifully ornamented pleasure grounds, fields under the richest culture, and a profusion of plantations in belts, in clumps, in parks, dispersed irregularly on the banks of the rivers, or spreading out here and there into something of a forest-extent. Along the banks of the Doon, or the Ayr, or the Irvine, throughout the intermediate country, even backwards to the confines of Lanerkshire, this whole region presents still an unusually large proportion of the

seats of gentlemen, peculiarly interesting in their effects in the landscape, to the eye of the spectator. *Auchencruive*, the noble seat of Mr Oswald, is situate in the near vicinity of Ayr. Not far distant from Irvine, is the residence of the Earl of Eglinton. Throughout *Cunningham*, this county still continues to exhibit much of the same embellishment ; although perhaps not absolutely so much as on the western side of Kyle.

Innumerable vestiges of antiquity still remain in Ayrshire. Those *cairns* of loosely heaped up stones, which have been attributed to the ancient Celtic inhabitants of this territory, are still frequent in all the moorish parts of the county, where they have not yet been dilapidated by the progress of agriculture. Those *circles* of long stones, each set up vertically, which are supposed to have belonged to the forms of the old *Druid* worship, are likewise not infrequent ; vestiges of *Roman* ways and encampments are still to be traced here, which sufficiently confirm the accounts of the historians, concerning the ancient extension of the Roman pow-

er over
coasts
camp
ed to
and t
of the
of a p
land.
the ty
these
ruin
Dund
able,
The f
Cross
Kilw
the m
the ol
to be
north
fough
nally
ancie
Scotla
of the
ed Sir

er over this part of Britain. On all the coasts are many remains of ancient encampments, which have evidently belonged to the Danes, who, between the eighth and the thirteenth centuries, were masters of the Hebudian isles, and occasionally also of a part of the north-west coast of Scotland. Of the old castles, built between the twelfth and the sixteenth century, in these regions, here are still also many ruinous remains. Those of Ardrossan, Dundonald, Ardstinchar, are very remarkable, and are contiguous to the sea-coast. The fine ruins of the ancient abbey of *Cross-Raguel* in Carrick, and of that of *Kilwinning* in Cunningham; are among the most superb and stately remains of the old religious edifices which are yet to be seen in Scotland. At Largs, on the north-west confine of this county, was fought that celebrated battle, which finally drove the Norwegians from their ancient power on the north-west coast of Scotland. Ayrshire was the scene of some of the most heroic exploits of the renowned Sir William Wallace.

The rock of *Ailsa*, adjacent to the coast of Carrick, belongs to Ayrshire; is an insulated rock, rising to a considerable elevation over the waves of the surrounding sea; without human inhabitants; but rented from the Earl of Cassilis, its proprietor, at 25 l. a year; covered on the summit with verdure; having a well of fresh water; stocked with goats and rabbits; and frequented by innumerable sea-fowls,—particularly *solan* geese. The harbours or landing places on this coast, are at Ballantrae, at Girvan, at Ayr, at the Troon near Irvine, at Saltcoats, at Largs.



THE
the so
east,
Ayrsh
of Re
east,
burgh
The
genera
many
of the
from
CLYDE
receivi
butary
ing w
gering
vigabl
tremi
a cont
a mass
it falls

COUNTY OF LANERK.

THE county of Lanerk is bounded, on the south, by that of Dumfries; on the east, by Peebles-shire; on the west, by Ayrshire; on the north-west, by the shires of Renfrew and Dunbarton; on the north-east, by those of Linlithgow and Edinburgh.

The southern parts of this country are generally mountainous, rugged, and on many of the summits and rising ascents of the hills, covered with heath. But, from its southern heights descends the CLYDE; which, nearly bisecting its area; receiving various, not inconsiderable tributary streams, as it advances; and winding with an exceedingly lengthened lingering progress; becomes a mighty navigable river toward the north-west extremity of the county; and proceeds down a continually winding channel, and with a mass of waters constantly enlarged, till it falls at last into the great western frith

distinguished by its name. Almost from its very sources, this river bestows beauty and fertility upon its banks. Still as it advances, the vale through which it flows is expanded ; the declivities of the hills on either side, present themselves with softened features ; and at each new inflexion in its course, the scenery is at once diversified and improved. Sometimes, it flows along a comparatively narrow, but deep channel : Sometimes its channel is widened, and the current becomes more shallow : At times, it flows for a considerable length of way, without any material alteration of its level : And, in some places, as, particularly, at Corra and Stonebyres, the channel is suddenly contracted between projecting rocks ; and the level changes with an abruptness and to a depth by which awful cataracts are formed. Not only on the immediate banks of the river, but to a considerable extent on all hands, is the aspect of the country softened, and its general elevation covered with verdure, in proportion to the descent of the Clyde towards the western sea. From Lanark, it ceases to wear any thing of

the ap
partly
from t
still m
walls
count
towar
burgh
Stirling
still a
to the
side, a
Varior
thers,
water
the c
stone,
where
of th
fossil
of Cr
Stirling
stone.
nor is
the an
beaut
black

the appearance of rugged barrenness ; and partly from its natural fertility, and partly from the influence of cultivation, becomes still more and more beautiful, to the very walls of Glasgow. On the east side, this county is chiefly mountainous and rugged towards the borders of the shires of Edinburgh and Linlithgow. Even towards Stirlingshire, it rises into bleak hills. But, still as you retire toward the west, and to the banks of the Clyde, the hills subside, and all becomes verdure and fertility. Various smaller streams, and, among others, the Mouse, the Douglas, the Avon, water this county. Its rivers abound in the common fresh-water fishes. Limestone, sandstone, and pit-coal, are every where dug up in plenty from the bosom of the earth. Lead and silver are the fossil products of its southern mountains of Crawford. Towards the confines of Stirlingshire, it affords plenty of ironstone. Its river-banks are richly wooded ; nor is it without some remains even of the ancient forests. Some of the hills are beautifully green and conical : Others black and covered with heath, and dis-

posed in continuous ranges. The prospects from the summits of the mountains are often exceedingly extensive and interesting. The height of the *Louther*, the loftiest of the ridge of mountains dividing the shire of Lanerk from that of Dumfries, has been found by measurement to be 3100 feet. *Tintoc*, the last toward the north of these southern mountains, is about 2260 feet above the level of the sea. The square measurement of this county is about 556,800 English acres.

Lanerkshire is divided into three *wards* or districts. The upper ward having, for its capital, the ancient burgh of Lanerk; The middle ward, comprehending the district round the town of Hamilton; and the lower ward, containing the city of Glasgow and its environs. Each of these three wards, is under the immediate jurisdiction of a particular sheriff-substitute, appointed by the sheriff-depute of the whole county.

The farmers in the mountainous district, or the *upper ward* of this county, are almost universally employed in the

manag
some
cultu
sheep
of the
is con
usuall
marke
Edint
good
marke
find i
source
ington
yields
tatoes
Clyde
in the
Chees
for th
of all
the ca
the lo
the ag
count
dairy
ject,

management of flocks and herds. In some considerably extensive tracts, agriculture is scarcely at all attempted. The sheep are partly of the Galloway, partly of the Cheviot race: The management is considerably skilful: And they are sold usually with sufficient advantage, to the markets of England, of Glasgow, and of Edinburgh. The black cattle are of a good species, and are sold at the same markets. Yet, agriculture begins to find its way upward, even to the very sources of the Clyde. The vale of Lamington is under skilful cultivation, and yields rich crops of barley, oats, and potatoes. Descending northwest, with the Clyde, you find the proportion of sheep in the farm-stock, continually diminished. Cheese, butter, veal, and beef, fattened for the market with potatoes and grain of all sorts, become still more and more the capital articles of farm-produce. In the low north-west parts of the county, the agriculture is highly skilful; and the country under rich cultivation. The dairy still continues to be a capital object, for the purpose of supplying the

markets of Glasgow with butter, cheese, and milk. But grain, and other vegetables, are raised in the greatest profusion, and with the most attentive care: Here and there, however, even upon the confines of the middle division of the county, are extensive morasses, which, although they have begun to be reduced under cultivation, must yet long employ the toil of the husbandman, before their barrenness can be completely subdued.

Leadhills is the most southern, and the loftiest and bleakest in situation, of all the towns or villages in Lanerkshire. It contains about a thousand inhabitants, who derive their sustenance from the working of the lead-mines which have been opened in the surrounding hills. The village of *Crawford*, lying at some distance north-east from Leadhills, contains about five hundred inhabitants, chiefly labourers in husbandry. *Douglas* is a village containing about seven hundred inhabitants, and possessing some small manufactures of cotton. *Biggar* is a village on the border of Peebles-shire, which has, at a certain season in the year, some markets for

cattle,
burgh
and th
marke
stocki
ton-m
village
bout a
and ch
this m
by bet
bitants
quity,
straight
Edinb
10 *Ham*
contigu
Clyde,
miles s
ed by
persons
built;
cabinet
of shoe
of lace
Airdrie
lage; s

cattle, that are not ill-frequented. The burgh of LANERK contains between two and three thousand inhabitants; has good markets; with some manufactures of stockings, shoes, and cottons. The cotton-manufacture is seated chiefly at the village of *New Lanerk*; which contains about a thousand inhabitants, men, women, and children, who are all employed about this manufacture. *Carnwath*, inhabited by between one and two thousand inhabitants, is a village of considerable antiquity, situate at some distance nearly straight east from Lanerk, and upon the Edinburgh road.

Hamilton is a burgh of regality, seated contiguous to the western bank of the Clyde, at the distance of about twelve miles south from Glasgow. It is inhabited by between three and four thousand persons; is beautifully situate, and well-built; possesses some manufactures of cabinet-work, of leather, of saddlery, of shoes, of stockings, of linen-yarn, of laces, of cotton and other cloths. *Airdrie* is a thriving and populous village; situate farther toward the north.

east part of the county; and supported chiefly by those manufactures of yarn and cloth, of which this whole county is so remarkably the seat. *Rutberglen* is an ancient burgh of small note; containing nearly two thousand inhabitants; and not quite three miles south-west from Glasgow. GLASGOW is the metropolis of the whole county. With its suburbs, it may contain in all about 60,000 inhabitants. Its manufactures are chiefly of linen, woollen, and cotton cloths. With these, it possesses also a very extensive trade with America, the West Indies, Ireland, the Eastern and the Western coasts of Scotland and England, with the countries on the countries on the Baltic, and with all the most remarkable commercial countries in Europe, with which the intercourse of British traffic takes place. It possesses an university, in which many distinguished scholars and men of genius have taught; and out of which some of the most illustrious ornaments of the science and literature of Britain have proceeded.

It
fine se
men,
which
southe
seat of
on the
Clerk.
north-
mansio
nume
enviro
at onc
every
or the
great
of Lon
comple
noble
residen
structu
rate al
tion.
From
shire b
tion.
power

It is impossible to enumerate all the fine seats of the gentlemen and noblemen, landholders in this county, with which it is thickly adorned. Towards its southern extremities are *Gilkerscleugh* the seat of Daniel Hamilton, Esq; *Bracksfield*, on the Clyde, the seat of the Lord Justice Clerk. Still as you descend towards the north-west, elegant villas, and stately mansion-houses, become more and more numerous, till you reach the immediate environs of Glasgow; where every acre is at once cultivated and ornamented, and every house is the villa of some merchant, or the stately mansion-house of some great landholder. *Douglas-Castle*, the seat of Lord Douglas, is a fine, although incomplete, edifice. *Hamilton-House* is a noble building, worthy of being a ducal residence, although not modern in its structure. But it is impossible to enumerate all: it were in vain, to attempt selection.

From the most ancient times has this shire been a seat of considerable population. Out of this region came a very powerful opposition to the Romans, when

they first strove to push their conquests into the northern parts of Scotland. Amid the mountains of Lanerkshire did the ancient Britons, after they were deserted by the Romans, long defend themselves equally against the Anglo-Saxons and against the more northern Scots and Picts. Lanerk is supposed to have been, at one time, the capital of that ancient principality which subsisted in Clydesdale, Ayrshire, and the upper parts of Galloway, after the Saxons, the Scots, and the Picts, had made themselves masters of all the rest of these regions. It was not till after the Scots, on the one hand, and on the other the invading Norsemen, had conquered Clydesdale and Cunningham, that the last remains of the ancient Britons retired to maintain their independence for some short time longer, in the interior parts of Galloway. After it was subjected to the Scottish throne, Lanerkshire possessed chiefly by the anciently illustrious Douglasses, and by the Hamiltons and Flemings, their vassals, became the stronghold, as it were, of all the middle parts of Scotland. Into the regions lying

south
ten m
bour n
Laner
than s
castles
warfare
dilapid
state
Castle
down
shire,
are th
tuous
remain
since
Archb
thedre
from
Blant
hall, n
Many
rived
made
After
religio
nity o

southward from this, the English might often make their way, and for some time labour not successfully to fix their power. Into Lanerkshire they could never make more than some passing inroads. Many ancient castles, erected in those times of glorious warfare, still remain in ruins, more or less dilapidated, to shew what was the ancient state of Lanerkshire. From Crawford-Castle near to the sources of the Clyde, down to the very confines of Renfrewshire, are such ruins to be traced. Many are the religious edifices, anciently sumptuous and stately, of which vestiges still remain here. Glasgow itself has been, since the eighth century, the seat of the Archbishoprick of the West. The Cathedral-church was fortunately preserved from the furies of a Reformation-mob. At Blantyre stood once a noble priory. Boghall, near Biggar, was an ancient convent. Many other places, now of note, have derived their first consequence from being made the seats of religious establishments. After the Reformation, the Presbyterian religion fixed itself here in the utmost purity of orthodoxy, and in the most fla-

grant fervour of zeal. Presbyterian zeal and prejudice were here persecuted with sufficient cruelty in the days of King Charles the Second. They were not extinguished. In the present century, they have produced unshaken loyalty to the House of Hanover, a fervent activity which has been usefully turned into the direction of trade, and a piety which has eminently resisted the corruption of wealth.



THE
twent
about
fifty
daries
Clyde
the sh
Laner
the co
Tov
tremi
ous a
Ayrsh
branch
rior m
pendo
confir
Dumf
of the
declin
and t
barton

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

THE County of Renfrew may be about twenty four miles in length ; in breadth, about twelve miles. It contains about fifty thousand inhabitants. The boundaries are ; on the west, the Frith of Clyde ; on the south and the south-west the shire of Ayr ; on the east, that of Lanerk ; on the north and north-west, the county of Dunbarton.

Towards its western and south-west extremities, this county is chiefly mountainous and moorish. It is divided from Ayrshire by a ridge of hills ; which are a branch extended thus far from the interior mountains flung together in so stupendous an assemblage at the middle confines between the shires of Lanerk and Dumfries. Towards the north, the level of the county descends, with a gradual declination, to the banks of the Clyde, and the counties of Lanerk and Dunbarton. Corresponding to this declina-

tion of the level of the country, the streams, which have their sources among the hills, fall generally to the north and the north-east; augmenting the waters of the Clyde, as these wind slowly on in majesty toward the western sea. The most considerable of the rivers intersecting Renfrewshire, are; the *Gryffe*, from which it had anciently the name of *Strathgryffe*; the *Black Cart*, taking its origin from a lake on the border of Ayrshire; the *Cart*, which descends from the hills of Lanerkshire. Even in the lower parts of this county, various insulated heights rise up here and there, sustained upon basaltic columns. Pit-coal, limestone, sandstone, abound in the richer parts of this district. Upon the very western coast, there extends, between the jutting bases of the hills, and the extreme line of the tide-mark, here and there a narrow plain of extraordinary fertility and beauty. From the summits of the upper district, many prospects are to be seen both towards the west and the north-west, of which now the beauty, now the sublimity, and still the endless variety, can scarcely be

paralleled. The common wild quadrupeds and fowls abound on the hills. The rivers are plentifully stored with the usual fresh-water fishes. The Clyde, where it divides this county from Dunbartonshire, affords abundance of salmons. A great diversity of sea-fishes are to be caught on the coasts. The lower north-east parts are naturally rich and fertile; and have been mightily improved by culture.

On the mountains, the management of sheep and black cattle is necessarily the principal business of the husbandry. These are reared and fattened for the markets of the manufacturing towns in this county, and in the contiguous county of Lanerk. Even on those mountains, however, the necessity of improved pastures, of grains, of rich forage, of turnips, and potatoes, in order to feed cattle for slaughter, has gradually begun to encourage an application to tillage, of which the lands may seem to have been naturally little susceptible. That abundance of fertilizing manures, which the fossils of the county afford, is naturally favourable to this reduction of the wild high grounds.

under culture. The cheese, the butter, the lambs, the calves, the sheep and oxen, of all ages, find ever ready markets, without the necessity of any very distant or expensive exportation. As you descend into the lower country, the fields are every where covered with the best articles of cultivated vegetable produce. Stately mansion-houses, elegant villas, rich seats of manufactures, highways in every direction, bespeak the riches and the fortunate industry of the county. Even in these parts, the dairy still divides, with the culture of grain, the care of the farmer; for milk, butter, calves, cannot be so conveniently, as corn and meal, imported from a distance for the supply of the seats of population; and must therefore be produced in the immediate vicinity. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, are all produced here in great abundance. Extensive tracts of ground are laid out in orchards and in kitchen-gardens; and the products of these orchards and gardens find always a ready sale.

But its manufactures and commerce contribute more than its husbandry to

what
PAIS
unde
whic
ation
sent
derab
mere
It co
Its m
cotton
dles,
The
nually
700,0
multi
less co
ing co
ments
nufact
mente
liers,
quarri
earn
manuf
age
miles

whatever wealth this county possesses. PAISLEY, a village that had its first rise under an ancient and opulent convent, which subsisted here before the Reformation; has, within the course of the present century, encreased from no considerable magnitude, to be the greatest merely manufacturing town in Scotland. It contains now about 20,000 inhabitants. Its manufactures are of gauzes, thread, cottons, ribbons, inkle, leather, soap, candles, distilled and brewed liquors, &c. The whole value of the goods, thus annually manufactured, may be about 700,000*l*. Contiguous to Paisley, are a multitude of inferior villages, more or less connected with it, in trade; and having cotton-works, bleach-fields, establishments of weavers; by all which the manufactures of the county are greatly augmented. In others, again, there are colliers, carters, labourers, belonging to lime-quarries. Even the children are sent to earn their subsistence by labour in the manufactories, at eight or nine years of age. *Kilbarchan*, a fine village, a few miles north-west from Paisley, contains

about 2,000 inhabitants, who manufacture lawns and muslins, to the annual value of 27,000*l*. *Lochwinnoch*, a village nearer to the boundary of Ayr-shire, contains between one and two thousand inhabitants, who are employed in similar manufactures, particularly in the spinning of cotton-yarn, and in bleaching. Over all the circumjacent country, every hamlet is filled with weavers; every village is rapidly increasing by means of manufactures; on every stream, new bleach-fields and new cotton-mills are still eagerly formed. *Nickston, Houston, Eastwood, Mearns*, are all instances of this. *Renfrew*, the principal burgh of the county, is now inconsiderable, if compared with Paisley. It contains only between one and two thousand inhabitants, has a soap and candle work, a small bleach-field, some thread manufactures, and some small manufactures of muslins and silk-gauze. It is remarkable for a very commodious ferry-boat upon the Clyde, which passes near-by. This ferry-boat is rather a sort of moveable wooden bridge; and is drawn from the one side of the river to

the other, by means of ropes and pulleys. These manufacturing towns, and even the great commercial city of Glasgow, could never have attained to their present flourishing state, but for the advantages which they derive from the navigation of the Clyde. Two commercial towns have accordingly arisen at the mouth of the Clyde, where it opens into the frith; and these serve for harbours and landing places to the shipping and trade which are employed and carried on by the merchants of Glasgow and its environs. *Port Glasgow*, one of these, contains above four thousand inhabitants; and has belonging to it, about 125 vessels, the whole burthen of which may be about 12,760 tons. *GREENOCK*, much more considerable than *New Port-Glasgow*, as a commercial and maritime town, contains about 15,000 souls; has a good road and harbour; and carries on a very extensive trade to almost all parts of the world. It has also some manufactures. Its fishing enterprize is very great; and is generally attended with proportionate success. *New Port-Glasgow* has a cus-

tom-house, for the collection of the customs upon its trade. The custom-house of Greenock is dependent upon that of New Port-Glasgow.

Castle-Semple, the noble seat of William M'Dowall, Esq; *Milliken-house*; *Finlayston-house*; *Eddeslie*, the seat of Mr Spiers; and a multitude of other mansion-houses, among the most elegant and stately in Scotland, adorn this county. Many vestiges of Roman antiquities are to be seen in it, about Paisley and elsewhere. Many ruins of old Gothic castles still remain. Renfrew was, in ancient times, a royal residence of the kings of Scotland.



COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

THE river Clyde, and the confines of Argyleshire, bound this county towards the west. To the north it meets the confines of the shires of Perth and Stirling : Stirlingshire and Lanerkshire bound it towards the north-east and the east : The shire of Renfrew and the river Clyde limit it on the south : The measurement of its whole superficies is about 159,356 English acres. The whole number of its inhabitants amounts nearly to 17,000.

A considerable part of this district is mountainous. Towards its north-west extremity are the hills of Arroquhar and Luss, rising in different parts to more than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea ; at their highest summits often clad in snow, and often shrouded in mist and gloomy clouds ; in many places bare of all earth and vegetation ; having their declivities frequently precipitous and rug-

ged ; and exhibiting the deep and narrow vales below, thickly overstrewn with rocky fragments, washed by brawling streams, or filled, to a great depth, with stagnant lakes. Towards its north-east confines, are the lower *heights of Kirkpatrick*; a ridge of hills extending between East and West, and for the most part covered with green grass, without any considerable intermixture of heath. Beside the Clyde washing the western and south-edge of this county, it is watered also by the Leven, the Enrick, the Kelvin, the Luggie. Of these last, the Leven alone is navigable. *Loch-long* and *Gareloch* are arms of the sea ; the one, bounding the western side of the county, the other penetrating it to a considerable depth, in a direction nearly parallel with that of *Loch-long*. *Lochlomond*, the theme of *poetasters*,—but of which the beauties might well claim the best song of some genuine poet,—is esteemed the finest lake in Britain ; is in length about six and twenty miles,—in breadth, where broadest, six miles ; has no fewer than four and twenty beautiful islets scattered over its

hose
seve
diffe
som
dee
sive
ders
vers
freq
not
its s
sem
the
beau
mon
ther
ty. I
sudd
as th
bart
stri
Sh
of th
Dun
sheep
twe
hardy

bosom ; is known to be, in some places, seven hundred and fifty feet deep. In different other places of the county, are some smaller lakes, of little account, indeed, in comparison with this so extensive and magnificent one. On the borders of the lakes, on the banks of the rivers, towards the sea-shore, the county is frequently low, susceptible of tillage, and not unfertile. It is easy to conceive that its scenery must present an interesting assemblage of the awfully wild and sublime, the picturesque, and, here and there, the beautiful. Some of the islets in Lochlomond are wooded : And woods are here and there scattered in other parts of the county. Even from the lower grounds there rise suddenly up some insulated rocks, such as that on which stands the castle of Dunbarton ; and these have naturally a very striking effect to the beholder's eye.

Sheep are the most numerous branch of the animal-stock upon the farms in Dunbartonshire. The whole number of sheep in the county, is about six and twenty thousand. They are of the small hardy black-faced race. About thirteen

thousand *black cattle* form the other capital branch of the animal-stock. These are reared for sale to be fattened on richer lands; or are even fattened for the butcher, on the lower grounds of the county; or are valued for the milk, butter, and cheese, which they yield for the markets and for domestic consumption. Some parts of the lower tracts of ground are carefully inclosed, and are under an excellent course of agriculture. Along the banks of the Leven, in the vicinity of the town of Dunbarton, towards the confines of Renfrewshire, this county exhibits specimens of agriculture, which might be envied by almost any other district of Scotland. The contiguous manufacturing and commercial counties present ready markets for whatever parts of the produce of Dunbartonshire are not consumed by its own inhabitants. Luss affords slate-quarries, and holly-wood which is valuable as a material for the weaving implements wanted in the neighbouring seats of manufacture. On the upper mountains of this county, is a breed of wild roes. In two of the islets of Loch-

lamond, are still kept about two hundred deer. The whole extent of the woods in this county, is nearly 12,000 acres; and they bring, in various ways, no inconsiderable annual revenue to their proprietors.

On the banks of the *Leven*, between the southern extremity of Lochlomond and the town of Dunbarton, very extensive establishments of bleachfields, print-fields, and cotton-works have been formed. These have made this tract actually one of the richest in the kingdom. Villages, hamlets, single houses, are scattered over it, with a profusion similar to what is to expected only in the immediate vicinity of a great city. DUNBARTON, a burgh as old at least as the twelfth century, is the capital of the county. It possesses, as a sea-faring town, a good harbour, and about two thousand tons of shipping. It is inhabited by about two thousand souls. It possesses a thread-manufacture, and glass-works which pay to Government duties to the annual amount of 3,800*l*. Between Dunbarton and the confines of Renfrewshire, on the Clyde, are some print and bleach-fields, affording employ-

ment and liberal wages to considerable numbers of people. Some other considerable villages are dispersed through it, in different parts. *Kirkintilloch*, a considerable manufacturing village, is situate towards the south-east extremity of this county, in a narrow pass between Stirlingshire, on the one hand, and the shire of Lanerk, on the other.

The *Castle* of Dunbarton is one of the most ancient strong-holds in Scotland. It has withstood many memorable sieges; has been taken by several singularly bold and artful stratagems; has been a place of the greatest importance in every great era of the military history of Scotland. On one or two of the islets in Lochlomond, are the remains of ruined castles, the seats of the ancient Earls of Lennox. The Roman line of fortifications, formed to exclude the bold savages of the north from advancing beyond the isthmus between the Forth and the Clyde, passed in part through this county; and its vestiges are still to be traced. Within this county is said to have been the birth-place of *Saint Patrick*, the famous a-

postl
trem
to h
parts

La
the S
neath
Leve

Cumb
Elph
other
some
ment

It

Dunl
most

ble j

Clyde

length

sugg

of ca

such

tween

west

the is

Act

takin

postle of Ireland. At *Cumbernauld*, the extreme eastern part of this county, are said to have remained the last undestroyed parts of the ancient *Sylva Caledonia*.

Luss, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, the Sheriff-depute of the county; *Roseneath*, a fine seat of the Duke of Argyle; *Levenside*, the seat of Lord Stonefield; *Cumbernauld-house*, the residence of Lord Elphinstone; and a very great number of other stately mansion-houses, and handsome villas, are among the modern ornaments of Dunbartonshire.

It is through the south-east line of Dunbartonshire that the celebrated and most beneficial CANAL, forming a navigable junction between the Forth and the Clyde, passes for a considerable part of its length. The formation of this canal was suggested by the obvious utility of a mode of carriage cheaper than that by land, if such might be by any means procured, between the great seats of commerce on the western, and those on the eastern side of the island. A Company was formed: An Act of Parliament sanctioned the undertaking: Government gave its liberal aid:

In the year 1790 this great work was completed. Its line is marked on the maps. Trade has not been disappointed, in regard to the advantages expected from it. It is the business of the engineer to describe its construction.



THE
west
by P
of Pe
on th
is mo
in br
Th
rally
its hi
mond
tremi
moun
tle-hi
count
witho
ses, v
one a
banks
dow
count
exten

COUNTY OF STIRLING.

THE county of Stirling is bounded, on the west, by that of Dunbarton; on the north, by Perthshire; on the east, by the shires of Perth, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow; on the south, by the shire of Lanerk. It is more than thirty miles in length; and in breadth about thirteen miles.

The features of this county are generally mountainous. From Ben-Lomond, its highest summit, overhanging Lochlomond, and situate at the north-west extremity of this county, to the insulated mounts of Craigforth and of Stirling Castle-hill, the mountainous character of the country is still continued; not indeed without the intervention of various morasses, vales, and dells, dividing the hills from one another, and spreading out on the banks of the rivers. The plain, or meadow of Carron, in the lower part of the county, is one of the most beautiful and extensive which Scotland has to boast.

The Endrick, the Carron, the Forth, are the most considerable rivers in this county. Beside Lochlomond, of whose expanse some part is reckoned to belong to Stirlingshire, there are various other small lakes, especially in the upper parts of this territory. Iron-stone is found in great abundance in its southern mountains, as are also limestone and coal. Sand-stone is quarried in various parts of the county. On those islets of Lochlomond which belong to Stirlingshire, are clumps of forest-trees, and of native underwood. Throughout the shire, wood is still scattered here and there in considerable profusion. Salmon, and a great variety of the usual fishes, abound in the lakes and rivers. Wild fowl, in great plenty, haunt the woods, the moors, and the morasses. The plants, the insects, the vicissitudes of the climate, are particularly worthy to be carefully studied.

The management of flocks and herds is necessarily the principal branch of the general husbandry of this county. Goats roam on some of the loftiest and wildest mountains. Deer are possessed by the

Duke
of the
the d
the g
pon
Black
numb
kirk,
good
In the
vers,
consid
tivate
skill.
Stirling
tracts
and c
dant i
were
of yie
be ma
been,
in som
not fai
labour
them.

Duke of Montrose, and are fed on some of the islets of Lochlomond. Sheep are the domesticated animals, which are, with the greatest care, fed and propagated upon the northern hills of the district. Black-cattle are also bred in very great numbers; and the famous *Tryst of Falkirk*, within this county, affords usually a good opportunity for the sale of them. In the vales, and on the banks of the rivers, the soil has been found to possess considerable fertility; and has been cultivated with a reasonable diligence and skill. In the lower parts especially of Stirlingshire, are, here and there, some tracts of land on which wheat, barley, and oats, have yielded the most abundant increase. The morasses even, which were once deemed almost incapable of yielding aught but *peats*, that could be materially useful to human life; have been, with extraordinary labour, reduced, in some places, under tillage; and have not failed to repay, by their produce, the labour which had been employed upon them.

STIRLING, the capital town of this county, is one of the most ancient burghs of Scotland. It has derived its origin from its castle, and from the nature of that particular pass from the remoter Highlands into the Lowlands, which it seems as if it had been placed to guard. The castle of Stirling has withstood some of the closest and most lengthened sieges which are commemorated in the history of Scotland. It was frequently the place of the residence of our ancient kings; a palace as well as a castle. James VI. spent here a considerable part of the term of his minority; and his nobility then eagerly fixed their residence also in the town of Stirling. Since that period, its castle, its trade between the Highlands and Lowlands, its participation in the navigation of the Forth, some manufactures from time to time established in it, and various other circumstances, have concurred to maintain, and at length to advance and extend, the prosperity of the town of Stirling. The Rebellions of 1715 and 1745, unavoidably affected its prosperity. It is now inhabited by about five thousand

persons ; has manufactures of shalloons, of cotton-stuffs, of woollen yarn ; possesses a very profitable fishery of salmon upon the contiguous Forth ; and still derives various advantages from the neighbourhood of its castle, in which some new buildings have been recently erected, for the accommodation of a greater number of troops than have been, for some time before, placed to garrison it. *St Ninian's* is a village about two miles south from Stirling ; thriving and populous ; and likely to be farther augmented by the general improvement of the trade and manufactures of the county. The famous iron-works on the river *Carron*, lie south-east from Stirling and St Ninian's. The moors, lying westward, furnish abundance of iron-stone. Military artillery, a great variety of the coarser implements of the arts, and a number of excellent domestic utensils, are there manufactured. The exportation of these goods from Carron, is very considerable. The burgh of *Falkirk*, situate still farther to the south, possesses some manufactures, some trade, and is particularly distinguished for mar-

kets, to which the cattle-dealers resort from all parts of Scotland and England. *Kilsyth* is a fine and thriving village on the border of Dunbartonshire. Its inhabitants are chiefly weavers, and persons dependent upon the manufactures of cloth and yarn, which are scattered over all these regions. Throughout all the western and the north-west parts of this county, at Killearn, at Buchanan, and in various other places, the ancient hamlets begin to be enlarged into villages of decent magnitude ; and small establishments of manufacture are here and there formed.

Buchanan-house, the seat of the Duke of Montrose ; *Ballinkrain*, the seat of Robert Dunmore, Esq; with various other fine seats of the landholders ; adorn the western and the northern parts of this county. Around Stirling are situate a number of handsome mansions. *Callander-house*, the seat of Mr Forbes of Callander, is in the vicinity of Falkirk. One of the most interesting objects which the whole county exhibits, is to be seen from the castle of Stirling, in the windings of the Forth, that, as it approaches Stir-

ling
belo
num
whic
inex
beho
St
ty i
Her
betw
Cale
Cale
man
have
rigin
of th
acros
the C
leng
of B
mous
Edw
bour
times
vered
nock
veral

ling, and as it descends to the south-east below it, meanders with a wonderful number of turnings, links, and windings; which, amid the scenery of its banks, is inexpressibly pleasing to the eye of every beholder.

Stirlingshire enjoys very great celebrity in the ancient history of Scotland. Here were many engagements fought between the Romans and the ancient Caledonians. Antiquities belonging to the Caledonians; others belonging to the Romans; and even some which appear to have been of Anglo-Saxon, or Danish origin; are to be met with in various parts of this county. The famous Roman wall across the isthmus between the Forth and the Clyde, passed for a great part of its length through Stirlingshire. The field of *Bannockburn*, where was fought the famous battle between Robert Bruce and Edward II. of England, is in the neighbourhood of Stirling. The *Torwood*, at times the retreat of William Wallace, covered the grounds contiguous to Bannockburn. At the bridge of Stirling, several famous battles have been fought.

Near to *Falkirk*, was the scene of a celebrated battle, in which William Wallace, with the Scots, were defeated; as well as of the well known engagement in the year 1745. *George Buchanan*, and various other men, illustrious in arms or in arts, have been natives of this county.



NO

T
puler
land
west
burg
Frith
vides
from
from
the n



NORTHERN COUNTIES.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

THE county of FIFE, one of the most opulent among all the counties of Scotland; is, on the south and the south-west, divided from the counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling, by the Frith of Forth. The Frith of Tay divides it on the north-east and the north, from the county of Angus, and in part from that of Perth. On the north and the north-west, it meets the confines of

the shires of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. Its eastern boundary is formed by the billows of the British Ocean. Its greatest breadth may be about 16 miles : Its length, between 50 and 60.

This county, lying thus contiguous to the sea, and washed on two sides, by the two great friths of the Forth and the Tay, does not mount up on any part of its area, to any excessive elevation of surface. The country spreads away with a gradual ascent, as you depart backward from the sea-coast. And its highest level may be about where it is immediately conterminous with the shires of Perth and Kinross. But, here and there, arise over its lower area several insulated heights, and even some lengthened ranges of hills ; which are not, however, very considerable in their extent or their loftiness. The surface of the county, although almost every where sufficiently susceptible of culture, has in various places received so little of tillage and ornamenting cultivation, that it still remains in the condition of wild and bleak moor. The green hills which arise over Auchtermuchty, are considerably high, and serve

to sh
glo
site s
Loma
form
mits
length
limes
this c
water
and n
of K
stream
into t
most
St A
the ri
good
takes
fines
water
Va
vent
ing in
was t
are no
fences

to shelter the fine plain of Strathmiglo on the south-east. On the opposite side of that plain, are the beautiful *Lomond* hills, rising over Falkland, and forming the two most conspicuous summits of a range of hills extending for some length between east and west. Coal and limestone are plentiful in various parts of this county. The streams by which it is watered, descend chiefly from its western and north-west parts, and from the borders of Kinross-shire. Some of its smaller streams fall into the Frith of Tay, others, into that of Forth. The *Eden*, one of the most considerable, falls into a bay near St Andrew's, which takes its name from the river. The *Leven*, whose course is a good way south from that of the *Eden*, takes its rises out of *Lochleven*, on the confines of Kinross-shire, and discharges its waters into the bay of Largo.

Various causes have conspired to prevent the husbandry of Fifeshire from being improved with that rapidity which was to have been wished. But the lands are now, for the most part, inclosed with fences of various sorts. Rich crops of all

the most valuable grains, are raised here with sufficient skill : Even on those moors which were too long neglected as little capable of culture, the more enterprizing spirit of modern husbandry has been encouraged to lay out expence, and to exercise its labour. The cattle of Fifeshire are the largest and best which Scotland produces or feeds : The horses, too, are excellent for the carriage, the saddle, the draught : The sheep afford a valuable supply of mutton to the markets. Barley, oats, pease, and beans, as also no small quantity of wheat, are raised on the lands under tillage. On a low-lying tract of land, upon the coast, which extends, with some interruptions, from the shore of the Frith of Forth, at Kinghorn, as far as to St Andrews, uncommonly rich crops of wheat and barley, potatoes and turnips, with grasses of various sorts for forage, are continually produced. Westward along the shore of the Forth, towards Clackmannan, too, the soil is rich, and the culture, diligent, skilful, successful. Much grain is every year exported from this county, both for the supply of Edinburgh,

and even by the great Canal, westward to Glasgow, to Greenock, and for the use of the north-west Highlands.

The population of Fifeshire is, in proportion to its extent, exceedingly numerous. Its advantages for navigation; its fossile treasures of lime and pit-coal; its manufactures; its fisheries; have all conspired with its agriculture, and with the fertility of its soil, to occasion its being thus copiously inhabited, even from an early period. *Dunfermling*, situate towards the north-west extremity of the county, yet at some distance from the shore of the Forth, is an ancient burgh, which has derived its origin from a royal castle, and a noble abbey, of which the remains are yet to be seen here. The population of this burgh, its immediate suburbs, and two or three contiguous villages, is now about 10,000 souls. It possesses a very considerable linen-manufactory: Coals and lime are found and wrought to a great extent, in the immediate vicinity: Ale is brewed, and spiritous liquors are distilled in the town: A diversity of other smaller manufactures

dependent upon these, and requisite for the accommodation of the inhabitants, are here exercised. In the neighbourhood, the salt-works, the coal-works, the lime-works, are very extensive, afford employment to great numbers of labourers, and yield great annual returns. *Inverkeithing* is also a burgh of considerable antiquity; situate at a small distance south from Dunfermling, on a rising ground overlooking the Frith of Forth; inhabited by about fifteen hundred persons; having a fine bay and harbour immediately contiguous to the town; possessing a distillery of corn-spirits, a brewery, some foreign trade, some manufactures of cast-iron goods, and a very large exportation of pit-coal. *Bruntisland* is a small burgh situate nearer to the mouth of the frith. It has in its vicinity some fine quarries of free-stone. A sugar-house, a vitriol-work, and some other little establishments of trade and manufacture, exist here in a condition sufficiently thriving. *Kinghorn* is a small burgh, opposite to Leith; situate nearly at the very north-east angle, where the frith of Forth

expands itself into the bay before it. It contains more than a thousand inhabitants; possesses two harbours, and some shipping, chiefly employed on the ferry between this town and Leith; has a thriving manufacture of cotton-yarn, and cloths; and enjoys various advantages for trade and for manufacturing industry, which promise to raise it, within no long time, to a condition much more flourishing than that in which it at present subsists. *Kirkcaldy*, a burgh considerably more populous and opulent than Kinghorn, lies about two miles northward along the coast; possesses thriving manufactures of checks, cottons, and various other things of utility and importance; has a considerable trade to the Baltic, and to different other marts of maritime commerce; and has been, within these last twenty years, enlarged by the extension of its suburbs, till they afford accommodation to at least as many people as dwell in the town itself. *Dysart* is a small burgh, at no great distance north-east from Kirkcaldy; inhabited by about two thousand persons; possessing considerable manufactures of

checks and ticks ; having a thriving, although not very extensive establishment for ship-building ; with roperies, breweries salt-works, an exportation of coals, and a variety of other modes of trade or manufacture ; all established either in the town or in its immediate environs. *Wemyss*, *Easter* and *Wester*, *Buckhaven*, and several other small villages, lie upon the coast, at no great distance north-east from *Dysart*. Coal-works, the fisheries, and some connected manufactures, afford the means of wealth and subsistence to the inhabitants of these villages. Those of *Buckhaven* are the descendants of a small colony of fishermen who fled hither, as refugees from the Netherlands, about the beginning of the last century. *Leven*, situate on the river of this name, where it falls into the bay, contains more than a thousand inhabitants, and possesses some small manufactures of linen, &c. with a bleachfield, and a salmon-fishery. A multitude of small burghs, and villages without burgh-immunities, lie along the coast, from *Leven* to *St Andrews*. The Isle of *May*, contiguous to it, is distinguished by a light-house,

It is chiefly the fishery, with the cultivation of the rich lowlands adjoining, and some small manufactures, by which the inhabitants of these petty towns are supported. The population of all this coast of Fife is certainly very considerable, in proportion to the extent of ground which it occupies. All these small burghs were favourite objects of the patronage and regard of King James the Sixth, who erected most of them into burghs. ST ANDREW'S has been, for at least these last eight hundred years, illustrious, as the seat of a convent of Culdees, as the ecclesiastical capital of all Scotland, as possessing some eminent establishments for the academical institution of youth. It consists of one principal street, on both sides of which appear the decaying remains of several houses, once splendid and stately, but now desolate; and of several smaller streets and lanes which open into this principal one. It has still two colleges, a number of well-beneficed professors, and above an hundred students. It may contain, in all, about three thousand inhabitants. It has some small trade, and de-

rives some advantage from inconsiderable manufactures, by which a few of its inhabitants are employed and supported. Its conviviality is enlivened, and a maudlin consolation is administered to its sorrows, by no fewer than TWO AND FORTY ALE-HOUSES ! The church, which exhibits a statue of Archbishop Sharpe, the ruins of the cathedral, those of the Archbishop's castle, and various other remains of antiquity, are particularly worthy of a stranger's notice. *Newburgh* is a small burgh, situate upon the shore of the Frith of Tay, at some distance westward from St Andrew's. It contains more than fifteen hundred inhabitants. It possesses a considerable manufacture of coarse linens ; prepares and exports some malt ; derives advantage from the salmon-fishery in the adjacent parts of the Tay ; and furnishes a few sailors for Scottish navigation. *Auchtermuchty* is a thriving manufacturing burgh ; inhabited by about fifteen hundred persons, and producing, by its annual manufacturing industry, green linens, to the value of about 20,000*l.* *Strathmiglo* is a fine vil-

lage,
ty, c
tants
man
adja
and
glo,
main
laces
tish
habin
cinit
were
Besic
sesse
inhab
coall
men
may
sand
north
eight
drew
Fi
ed b
rious

lage, lying south-west from Auchtermuchty, containing about a thousand inhabitants, and deriving wealth from the same manufactures which prevail in the villages adjacent. *Falkland*, lying between two and three miles southward from Strathmiglo, is distinguished by the stately remains of one of the most sumptuous palaces which belonged to the ancient Scottish Kings; contains about a thousand inhabitants; and has, in its immediate vicinity, the beautiful Lomond-hills, which were anciently overgrown with wood. Beside these towns and villages, Fife possesses many other villages of smaller note, inhabited by spinners and weavers, by coalliers and lime-burners, or by fishermen and sailors. *Cupar*, the county-town, may contain between two and three thousand inhabitants; and is situate in the north east quarter of the county, about eight or nine miles distant from St Andrews.

Fife is well known to have been visited by the Romans. It still exhibits various remains of their encampments. The

Anglo-Saxons of Northumberland penetrated, at times, into this county, while it was occupied by the Picts. The Norsemen made many descents upon it, in the course of those piratical incursions, by which they long ravaged the eastern coasts of Britain. At St Andrew's, and at Dunfermline, it possessed the most ancient seats of royalty and of religion which were established in these parts. The famous Macduffs, Earls of Fife, as early as before the reign of Malcolm the Third, inhabited different castles within this county, of which the sites are still known, and of which ruins yet remain. The abbies of Dunfermline, of Balmerino, of Lindores, with that of the islet of Inch-Columb, were among the most ancient and the richest in Scotland. *Falkland* was a favourite residence of the Kings of Scotland, even after the reign of James the First. The castle of St Andrew's is famous for the assassination of Cardinal Beaton, which was there perpetrated. On Magask-moor, not far distant from St Andrew's, was perpetrated the similar assassination of Archbishop Sharpe. The

village
Alexa
of wh
mance
the T
cipitou
in the
sidenc
the yo
ly put
Sixth.
an an
compo
Court
James
Nor
sion-h
worthy
cient
you n
of ele
holder
of *Rai*
Mr *Gb*
at *Me*
vions
district

village of Leven was the birth-place of *Alexander Selkirk*, upon the ground-work of whose adventures was framed the romance of *Robinson Crusoe*. Alexander the Third perished by a fall over the precipitous rocks near *Burntisland*. It was in the house of *Dunibristle*, once the residence of the Abbot of *Inch-Columb*, that the young Earl of *Moray* was barbarously put to death in the reign of *James the Sixth*. *Auchtermuchty* is celebrated in an ancient ballad, probably the sportive composition of some courtier, while the Court of some one or other of the Royal Jameses resided at *Falkland*.

Nor is its present decoration with mansion-houses and pleasure-grounds, less worthy of particular notice, than its ancient state. In all parts of the county, you meet with a very great number of elegant seats, belonging to the landholders. The residences of *Mr Ferguson of Raith*, of *Mr Oswald of Dunnikeir*, of *Mr Christie of Durie*, of the Earl of *Leven* at *Melville*; several fine houses in the environs of *St Andrew's*; others towards that district, which is called the *east nook of*

Fife ; many others toward the north-west extremities of the county ; with the beautiful ornamented grounds which are commonly laid out around them ; serve, in an eminent degree, to beautify this opulent district of Scotland.

Many persons of illustrious character have been born, or have, at one time or another, resided in Fifeshire. *John Knox* was first called to preach by a congregation in the town of St Andrew's. Sir *David Lindsay* of the Mount, whose dramas are the most ancient in the Scottish dialect, was a man belonging to Fifeshire. *Martin*, the celebrated author of the *Essays on Heat*, belonged to St Andrew's ; as did also Dr *Watson*, the eloquent historian of the reign of Philip the Second of Spain. The late *Admiral Greig* of the Russian Navy, was a native of this county. Sir *William Erskine*, lately one of the most respectable generals in the British service, had his principal estates and his mansion-house in Fifeshire. The present learned and eloquent Dr *Hugh Blair*, accounted by some the pride of the Church of Scotland, of the University of Edinburgh, of British

Litera
of Col
Smith
part o

Literature, was once minister of the parish of Collessie, within this county. Dr *Adam Smith*, though last, not least, spent a great part of his life in the burgh of Kirkcaldy.



COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

ON the south west, this small county is divided by the Forth from Stirlingshire. Its outline is almost every where else bounded by the great shire of Perth. At one point alone, towards the east, it meets the confines of the county of Fife. Its greatest length may be about eight miles : Its breadth about five.

Those parts of this county which are the most remote from the banks of the Forth, comprehend, especially toward the north, some of the rising acclivities of the famous *Ochil*-hills. Even there, the aspect of the lands, is either fair and verdant with cultivation ; or interesting by the inequalities,—the prominences and hollows, the glens and ridges, the meads and the uplands, the rocks and the wood which it displays. Two rivers, the *Devon* and the *Black-Devon*, intersect the county. The hills of *Alva*, remarkable for their

silver
at th
the
Bridg
forma
tion
the
passe
finely
its co
suppl
usefu
to the
nan.
south
a bea
besto
of na
Ag
black
of the
count
skilfu
turnip
barley
cles of
courag

silver mines, are contiguous to this stream at the north-east limit of the shire. At the *Crook of Devon*, at the *Rumbling-Bridge*, and the *Cauldron-Lin*, this river forms a series of scenes beyond description beautiful, wild, and romantic. Thro' the rest of its course to the Forth, it passes through grounds, level, fertile, and finely cultivated. The *Black-Devon* has its course farther toward the south-east; supplies water, in its progress, for several useful manufactures; and falls at last into the Forth, near the town of Clackmannan. The *Forth*, meandering along the south-west side of this county, forms to it a beautiful and interesting boundary, and bestows, at the same time, the advantages of navigation.

Agriculture, and the management of black-cattle, are the principal branches of the industry of the farmers in this small county. Their agriculture is eminently skilful, industrious, and productive. Beans, turnips, potatoes, grasses for hay, oats, barley, and wheat, are the common articles of crop. A farmer's club, for the encouragement of ploughing, was instituted

here, the first in Scotland. The first threshing-mill known in the island, was erected at *Kilbagie* in this county, by Mr *George Meikle*, engineer. Swine, as well as black-cattle, are fed here in great numbers. The markets of Glasgow and Edinburgh afford sufficient opportunities for the ready sale of every article of farm-produce, which this county yields.

Various manufactures, of great value and importance, have been here established. At the *distilleries* of *Kilbagie* and *Kennetpans*, whisky was, not long since, manufactured in prodigious quantities. *Iron-works*, and manufactures of iron, dependent upon these, are carried on with great spirit and success here, by the *Devon Company*. The iron-ore of this shire is very rich and abundant. Coallieries are also carried on in different parts, to the great emolument of the proprietors, and the happy accommodation of the whole county. Manufactures of serges, of linens, and of broad cloths, have very beneficially augmented its opulence and its population. A glass-work is conducted in great prosperity, at the town of Alloa.

The village of CLACKMANNAN, the proper county-town, is more remarkable for its ancient tower, and for some other remains of antiquity, than for any considerable, present wealth or population. In it, however, the sheriff-substitute holds his courts; for one sheriff-depute superintends the subordinate administration of justice, in both this county and that of Stirling. Here, too, is the election of the Member of Parliament for the county of Clackmannan, celebrated once in fourteen years; for this county sends a representative to Parliament, but alternately with the county of *Kinross*.

Alloa, like Clackmannan, only a village, or burgh of barony, contains about three thousand inhabitants; is the seat of a custom-house; possesses above an hundred vessels, amounting to more than 7000 tons burden, and navigated by about 500 sailors; has an extensive trade in coals, wood, grain, iron, bottles, &c. exported or imported; and is distinguished by a variety of such establishments as are naturally to be expected in a town so favourably seated for navigation, and in a coun-

ty which possesses so many of the natural materials of wealth.

The Tower of Clackmannan, the property of Lord Dundas; the Tower of Alloa, occupied by Mr *Erskine of Mar*, representative of the Earls of Mar; *Tillie-coultry*, once the seat of a Lord Colvill, distinguished in the wars of Henry the Fourth of France; and several ruins of various sorts, bespeak the ancient consequence of this county. The ruins of the famous ancient Abbey of Cambus-Kenneth, stand at its north-west extremity. It has been adorned by a number of handsome, modern buildings.

THE
about
round
count
almo
two
Tov
small
surfa
the l
sprea
the s
rable
tract
collec
conve
stream
North
Lochl
lake,
rence
with

COUNTY OF KINROSS.

THE county of Kinross is a small district, about thirty miles in circumference ; surrounded, on all sides, by the two great counties of Perth and Fife ; and situate almost in the middle distance between the two friths of the Forth and the Tay.

Towards its northern extremity, this small county rises into a hilly elevation of surface. Descending southward, you find the level of the country to subside, till it spreads out in one wide moor, adjacent to the spacious lake of Lochleven. Innumerable springs gush out over this flatter tract ; and several small streams arise to collect the waters of those springs, and convey them into the lake. Among these streams are, particularly, the Gairney, the North Quiech, and the South Quiech. Lochleven is a beautiful and magnificent lake, about twelve miles in circumference, and having its expanse interspersed with various islets. The parts of the

county which either immediately surround this lake, or lie from it, in a southern, an eastern, or a western direction, are varied by rising eminencies ; but for the most part beautifully green, fertile, and cultivated with successful diligence.

The management of sheep and black cattle divide the care of the farmers in this county, with the labours of tillage. It has hitherto been rather a pastoral than an agricultural district. But the fields have, within these last ten or twelve years, begun to be subdivided and inclosed : Modes of tillage, more skilful than those anciently practised, have been tried. A new order in the succession of crops, has been happily adopted. And an attention has begun to be generally paid to the improvement of agriculture, which promises to raise Kinross-shire to eminence among the agricultural counties of Scotland. Wheat, oats, and barley, are produced here in considerable abundance. Limestone, of excellent quality for the purposes of manure, as well as for building, is disposed in inexhaustible strata within this county. Nor is pit-coal wanting.

Flax is also one of the articles of crop here cultivated.

The burgh of KINROSS, pleasantly situated at the western extremity of Lochleven, is the only town of any consequence within this county. It contains nearly a thousand inhabitants. The Sheriff, the Justice of the Peace, the Baron-bailie courts, have their seat here. A considerable manufacture of coarse linens, producing cloth to the annual value of nearly five thousand pounds Sterling, has, for some time, flourished here. Another manufacture of cutlery wares, which was once carried on in this place with sufficient advantage, has declined, in consequence of the general preference which the wares of Sheffield and Birmingham have obtained throughout Scotland. Lochleven, on the very brink of which this town is situate, is not more remarkable for any thing else, than for its abundance of trouts of all sorts, of pikes, of perches, and of eels. The fishing of the lake is rented at 100 l. Sterling a-year; and the trouts particularly are exported in great quantities to the markets of E-

dinburgh and Perth, &c. thus affording one not contemptible source of income to Kinross.

The house of Kinross, built, more than a hundred years since, by that distinguished architect Sir William Bruce, is a very stately mansion-house; and the surrounding fields are ornamented in a manner becoming the environs of so considerable a structure. On an islet in the lake, appear the ruins of the ancient castle of Lochleven, so famous in the Scottish history; which had its origin at an æra earlier than any comprehended within our authentic records; which was long a royal castle, but fell at length into the possession of the family of Douglas; which was still occupied, as a strength and a prison; which was often unsuccessfully besieged; which is particularly famous for its unsuccessful siege by the English, and for the captivity of Piercy, Earl of Northumberland; and of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. Of the ancient monastery of *Portmouak*, on the eastern bank of Lochleven, scarcely any vestiges now remain. On St Serfe's isle, within the lake,

stood
saint,

Am
done
merat
naster
trical
ry; A
shop
Recto
thor
Bruce
behin
of m
ed, b
tainly
Ki
mann
senta

stood anciently a priory dedicated to this saint, of which the ruins are still visible.

Among the eminent men who have done honour to this county, may be enumerated—*Winton*, once prior of the monastery of Lochleven, the author of a metrical record of our ancient Scottish history; *Douglas*, the first Protestant Archbishop of St Andrew's; *John Mair*, late Rector of the Academy of Perth, and author of many useful school-books; *Michael Bruce*, a student, who died young, leaving behind him some poetical compositions of merit, which have been since published, but which gawky admiration has certainly prized by far too highly.

Kinross-shire divides, with that of Clackmannan, the privilege of sending a representative to Parliament.

The whole region consists of a series of mountains, ascending from the south, and continuing to the highest heights in the north and interior parts, where it is at the remotest distant from both the coast and western sea. 4

COUNTY OF PERTH.

THIS extensive county is bounded on the east by the counties of Fife and Angus, and by the intervening frith of Tay; on the south, by the shires of Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling; on the west, by the shires of Dunbarton and Argyle; on the north, by those of Inverness and Aberdeen. One detached portion of Perthshire, of small extent, is interjected between the shires of Clackmannan and Fife, and by these entirely surrounded. Its form is nearly circular, with a waving outline. It is properly distributed into the districts of Athole, Rannock, Braidalbane, Balquhidder, Strathern, Perth proper, &c.

The whole region consists of a series of mountains, ascending from its southern confines to the loftiest heights in its middle and interior parts, where it is at the remotest distance from both the eastern and western sea. But, amidst the interior

heig
fall;
and n
gush
the r
stant
over
neces
vers,
divid
sprea
widen
more
pand
fertil
Tay,
many
amon
rich,
Loch
most
of th
The
from
across
south
confi

heights of the mountains, frequent rains fall; snows are long accumulated; clouds and mists continually hover round; springs gush out every where from the chinks in the rocks; vast collections of water constantly stagnate in lakes; or are diffused over morasses. Hence a number of rivers necessarily take their origin. These rivers, descending toward the eastern sea, divide the mountains by vales, which spread gradually out to a wider and still wider extent, and assume still more and more, as they subside, and as they are expanded, the aspect of beautiful and rich fertility. The Tummel, the Bruar, the Tay, the Erne, the Allan, the Teith, and many other streams, are to be numbered among the rivers of Perthshire. Loch-Erich, on the confines of Inverness-shire, Loch-Rannoch, Loch-Tay, Loch-Erne, its most considerable lakes, are likewise some of the most considerable in all Scotland. The famous *Grampian* mountains, arising from the vicinity of Loch-lomond, extend across this county from north-west to south-east; and then, before they pass its confines, turning more directly towards

the shore of the British ocean, terminate in Aberdeenshire. The Ochil hills occupy the south-west and southern parts of the county, where it is bounded by the shires of Clackmannan and Fife. Beside the vales down which the rivers descend, many other level tracts are interspersed here and there among the mountains. These lower tracts are, in the interior parts, very generally in the state of morasses, or of bleak desolate moors. Of the mountains, *Schehallion* in Braidalbane, or rather in the subordinate district of Fortingale, rises to the height of at least 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. Several others rise almost to an equal height.

Of this wide region, thus diversified over its surface, by mountains and vales, rivers, springs, lakes, and morasses, the soil is exceedingly various. On the loftier summits, the rocks are often bare, are in other places but thinly covered, and exhibit, in their vegetation, commonly heath intermixed with a few other Alpine plants. On their shelving declivities, where these, towards the bases, subside so gradually as to assume almost the appearance of a per-

fect
riche
herba
retur
Strat
est ag
coun
fertil
the m
are m
and l
clivit
rema
exter
of At
Blair
by th
which
tion l
beaut
very
sides,
of Pe
been
ing. I
cut d
of th

fect level, the soil is often deeper and richer, affords a luxuriant vegetation of herbaceous plants, and yields abundant returns to tillage. Of the vales, Lower Strathern particularly, is one of the richest agricultural districts in Scotland: The country on the lower banks of the Tay is fertile and well-cultivated; and, even in the more remote interior glens and vallies, are many scenes of uncommon fertility and beauty. Here and there, on the declivities of the hills, and in the vales, are remains of the ancient forests, with very extensive modern plantations. The Duke of Athole's forest, between Dunkeld and Blair-Athole, is extensive and interesting, by the great diversity of fine forest-trees which it contains. The vegetable creation has perhaps no tree more pleasingly beautiful than the weeping birch, which is very frequent near Dunkeld. On almost all sides, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Perth, very extensive plantations have been reared. The ancient woods surrounding Loch-Rannoch have been but lately cut down. At Taymouth, the princely seat of the Earl of Braidalbane, are many

stately trees of ancient plantation, and considerably extensive woods more recently planted. In Callander of Monteith, on the western side of the county, are also various woods interspersed in a manner uncommonly interesting and romantic, among wild hills, on the banks of rivers, on the borders of an enchanting lake. Limestone is found in sufficient abundance in certain parts of this county. Granite is usually the principal ingredient in its higher strata of rocks. Lead-mines were once wrought with good success at *Tyndrom* in Braidalbane. The insulated hills of Moncrieff and Kinnoul, contiguous to the town of Perth, present such a diversity of fossils as never fails to prove inexpressibly interesting to the mineralogist.

On the mountains, and generally throughout the interior parts of this county, the inhabitants find their principal means of employment and support, in the management of sheep, goats, and black-cattle. Roes and red-deer are no longer common, as they once were upon these mountains. Goats are still kept as a branch of farm-stock; and although they be not

ve
the
pell
she
ber
the
dr
catt
tha
wile
been
acce
tion
Con
dle-
and
amo
Stra
ture
is ve
Hen
whic
and
and
in th
skilf
The

very profitable, it is not to be wished that they should ever be exterminated or expelled; for they feed upon herbs which sheep and oxen reject; and they clamber, for their pasture, among the cliffs of the rocks, whither other domesticated quadrupeds are not wont to ascend. Black-cattle form now a less considerable part, than formerly, of the farm-stock upon the wild, uncultivated grounds. Sheep have been found more lucrative; and sheep are accordingly preferred. Yet, the proportion of black-cattle is still far from small. Considerable numbers of a small, or middle-sized, hardy race of horses, are reared and maintained, for riding or farm-labour, among these hills. In the vales, such as Strathern, Strathallan, Strathtay, agriculture is the great business of the farmers, and is very skilfully and successfully carried on. Hence comes a large proportion of that grain which is annually exported from the Tay, and by other channels. The carts, ploughs, and other implements of agriculture, are, in these parts, of the most convenient and skilful construction. The roads are good. The fields are carefully divided and well

inclosed ; and every thing is in that state which bespeaks a rich, fertile, and industrious agricultural region.

The manners of the peasantry inhabiting these districts, are correspondent to their situation and employments. Some still speak the Gaelic language. They are all clad, partly in the Highland bonnet and tartans, partly in the ordinary Lowland garb. In the wilder parts, they live still much upon milk, and upon the carcasses of sheep which have died by accident or by disease. In addition to their milk, they make a free use of whiskey. The shepherds are averse from all labour, save merely that which is unavoidably exacted from them in the tending of their flocks. Their houses are still huts, affording little other comfortable accommodation, save that of shelter from the inclemencies of the weather. Their education in letters is partial and imperfect. They believe, as truths, whatever traditionary tales have been handed down to them by their forefathers, or whatever they can read in a printed book.

How has the civilisation and the

Within the extent of so wide a county, there are naturally a number of towns and villages. PERTH, the capital of the county, is a very ancient, royal burgh; contains about twenty thousand inhabitants; possesses very extensive establishments, for the cotton and linen manufactures; a very lucrative fishery upon the Tay; a large trade of exportation and importation, both by land and sea. It is an elegant and well-built town; for most of its ancient houses and streets have, within these last forty years, been renewed; and new streets have been added, in a style of elegance suitable to the opulence and improvements of modern times. In its environs, various establishments of manufacture,—cotton-works, bleachfields, paper-mills, &c. have been formed by persons belonging to it. The peasantry of the surrounding country, to a considerable distance, find employment and subsistence in the service of the merchants and manufacturers of Perth. *Dunkeld*, twelve or fourteen miles north-west from Perth, is a village of no considerable magnitude; inhabited by dependents upon the

Duke of Athole; having a weekly market, a good school, some retail-traffic, and some little manufactures of linen-yarn, &c. *Logierait* is a village containing about 200 inhabitants; situate at no great distance from the point of the conflux of the rivers Tay and Tummel. *Grieff* is a town of some consequence; which has occasionally some good sheep and cattle markets. At each end of Loch-Tay, which is about sixteen miles in length, there stands a pleasant village: *Kenmore*, or *Taymouth*, at its north-east end; *Killin* at its south-west end. *Dunblane* is still a considerable village, the seat of a *substitute* under the sheriff-depute of Perthshire; possessing the remains of an episcopal cathedral; a library which was founded by Bishop Leighton; and some houses which were anciently occupied by some of the most respectable nobility and gentry. *Auchterarder* is a village of some celebrity in the upper part of Strathern. There are, besides, a multitude of other villages and hamlets, which I shall not here attempt to enumerate.

O
the I
Atho
this
and
sure-
and
suits
wano
ing t
cal
the
for it
sure-
river
state
in it
the
bank
coun
rious
main
whic
wont
head
al, w
great

Of modern seats, the noble mansions of the Duke of Athole at Dunkeld and at Blair-Athole, are among the finest ornaments of this county. The houses are sumptuous and magnificent: the surrounding pleasure-grounds are naturally so picturesque and romantic, and are adorned in a taste so suitable to their natural character, that to wander over them, is still more interesting to the stranger than to survey the ducal apartments. *Toymouth*, the seat of the Earl of Braidalbane, is remarkable for its apartments, its paintings, the pleasure-grounds around it; for the lake, the river, the water-falls near; and for the stately trees and thriving plantations within its environs. *Dupplin* is the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, situate upon the banks of the Erne, and on many accounts worthy to be visited by the curious traveller. Scoone exhibits the remains of an abbey, in the cathedral of which the ancient kings of Scotland were wont to have the crown first set upon their heads; and of a palace that was once royal, with some modern apartments. A very great number of stately and elegant mo-

dern mansion-houses have been built by the landholders of this county, within these last fifty or sixty years.

Of remains of antiquity this county exhibits very many. It was within the bourne of the Roman conquests in Britain; and at Ardoch, Fortingale, and other places, remains of the Roman encampments are still to be traced. It was within the first petty principality of the ancient Scots; and remains of their rude manners and establishments are still to be discerned in various places within it. Dunkeld was once a seat of the ancient Culdees, afterwards of a Roman bishoprick, one of the most opulent in Scotland. The account of the antiquities of Perth and of Scoone might fill a volume. Many battles and rude rencounters have been fought--at Perth, at Dupplin, at Sherriff-muir near Dunblane, and in many other parts of this region. Here and there appear various remains of chapels and of towers, the sanctuaries of religion, and the strongholds of war, in ancient times. Whether to consider the state of common life and manners which it exhibits to view; its vales, its moun-

tains, its cataracts, and its woods ;—or to trace the roads, the camps, the ruined towers, which remain as monuments of its ancient history ;—every traveller of taste, and of a keen, enquiring spirit, will do well to visit, and carefully to traverse this shire of Perth.



COUNTY OF ARGYLE.

THE County of Argyle is bounded, to the east, by the shires of Perth and Dunbarton; to the north, by Inverness-shire; to the west and south, by the Irish sea entering into various bays, sounds, and islets, round the coast, marshalling its billows round the adjacent islets, or struggling and roaring with tempestuous fury between these and the main-land. The figure of that part of this county, which lies on the main-land, is, in some sort, semicircular, with an appendent triangle. But, within the same political division are also comprehended several Hebridean islets; of which at least two or three are considerably extensive.

Lofty mountains, deep glens, inlets of the sea, entering far into the land, are the most striking features in the general aspect of this county. *Cruachan-Ben* is one of the loftiest mountains in Scotland. The mountains contiguous to Ben-Lomond, where this shire meets the confines of the shires of Perth and Dunbarton, are not in-

ferior
mous
Etive,
of the
The d
vance
North
the m
Tarba
most
one s
Loch
of fre
the i
Aray
vers,
gyles
none
to th
sea o
summ
quen
then
large
veral
vege
fragn

ferior to the aspiring elevation of that famous summit. The Linnhe-Loch, Loch-Etive, Loch-Fyne, are arms or inlets of the sea, entering deep into the land. The district of Cantyre in this county advances far south into what is called the *North Channel*, and is almost divided from the main-land at the narrow isthmus of Tarbat. The district of Cowal, too, is almost peninsulated by Loch-Fyne, on the one side, and Loch-Long, on the other. Lochwe, and a multitude of smaller lakes of fresh water, are interspersed through the interior parts of the county. The Aray, the Urchay, and many other rivers, arising in the interior parts of Argyleshire, fall into the western sea; But none of these is in magnitude comparable to the great rivers which descend into the sea on the eastern side of the isle. The summits of the great mountains are frequently bare of soil and vegetation; and then exhibit only groupes of columnar, or large masses of stratified rocks. Even several of the glens are almost destitute of vegetation, and are covered thick with fragments which have been broken off, and

from time to time precipitated from the rocks above. Woods are, however, scattered here and there on the declivities of the hills, and on the borders of the lakes. The vale of Glenurchay is, for a good many miles, verdant, fertile, and cultivated. Lochawe has some beautiful green islets scattered over its surface. The district of Cowall presents much interesting scenery, where it advances to bound the frith of Clyde. Every where, towards the sea-coast, on the banks of the rivers, and at the bases of the mountains, are many tracts of arable ground, of no inconsiderable fertility. In various places, the remains of the ancient forests are still extensive, and consist chiefly of oaks, ashes, birches, pines. It is toward the southern parts, that the level of the country subsides the nearest to an equality with the level of the sea. Towards the interior confines of the shires of Perth and Inverness, its elevation is the highest. The rivers wind here and there among the hills, with an effect the most pleasingly romantic. A very great diversity of those wild-fowls which haunt the moor, the forest, the lake, or the sea-coast, a-

boun
fallo
in th
pit-c
com
hado
dive
of th
whic
fresh
lake
a p
burn
for t
T
and
band
part
ly c
rabl
Shee
with
twen
coun
a m
of s
Cow

bound over this district. Roes, stags, and fallow-deer, still roam wild on the hills, and in the forests. Lime-stone, slates, even pit-coal, are among the fossils which are common in this wide county. Herrings, haddocks, and salmon, and a very great diversity of other fishes, frequent the coasts of the sea, and the mouths of the rivers which run into it. Trouts, and other fresh-water fishes, abound in the inland lakes. The rocks on the sea-coasts afford a profusion of sea-weeds useful to be burned into kelp, or to be used as manures for the fertilization of the cultivated soil.

The management of black-cattle, sheep, and goats, is the principal branch of husbandry that is prosecuted over the greater part of this region. Black-cattle formerly composed, by much, the most considerable part of the ordinary animal stock. Sheep have, however, been multiplied with great attention, within these last twenty years. Farmers from the low country have introduced into these parts a more skilful method of managing flocks of sheep, than was formerly known here. Cows and oxen are now but the second

most considerable branch of the animal stock of the Argyleshire farmers. The markets of the southern counties of Scotland, and those of England, present the proper opportunities for the annual sales out of the surplus stock. Oats, barley, and potatoes, are the principal articles of crop. Except here and there, upon some low-lying and fertile lands, the property of gentlemen zealous for the improvement of their estates, the agriculture generally practised throughout Argyleshire is far from being eminently skilful. In a few instances, however, the proper modes of tillage have been carefully adopted; the proper manures have been laid on, at a great expence; the most suitable rotation of crops has been adopted. It should seem, that, in the years of ordinary abundance, the grain produced in this county may be sufficient for the sustenance of its inhabitants, and may at the same time afford a considerable surplus for the breweries and distilleries.

The only royal burghs in the county of Argyle, are those of *Campbeltown* and *Inverary*. Inverary is the head-town of the

county. It contains about eleven hundred inhabitants ; has some manufactures of linens and woollens ; derives considerable advantages from the fishing of the herrings in Loch-Fyne, on which it stands ; and possesses some small import and export trade. It has also three good schools ; one for common instruction in English, writing, and arithmetic ; one for the ancient languages ; and a third for the boarding and genteel education of young ladies. *Campbelton*, situate towards the southern extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre, and at the head of a small bay ; contains about five thousand inhabitants ; is supported chiefly by the herring-fishery ; possesses also distilleries, in which great quantities of whisky are annually made ; and carries on some manufactures of cotton-cloth and of linen-yarn. *Oban* is a fishing-village, of recent erection ; the seat of a custom-house ; and in a progress of improvement which promises to make it hereafter very flourishing. At *Bunawe* are some iron-works, carried on by a company who have now long had an establishment in these parts. The salmon-fish-

ries on many parts of these coasts employ a number of persons in a species of labour which affords a reasonable compensation. The cutting down of the woods has brought much money into Argyleshire, and still continues, in different parts, to prove equally beneficial to the landholders and to the labourers.

Argyleshire is supposed to have been the primary seat of the ancient Scots; where they settled when they first came into this isle, out of Ireland; and where they long remained, while they were as yet but one of a number of petty tribes which occupied North-Britain. If the persons, celebrated in the poems ascribed to OSSIAN the son of FINGAL, had ever an existence; they probably belonged to Argyleshire, and to the contiguous Hebudian isles. With these isles, Argyleshire became the conquest of the Norwegians and Danes, in the course of the eighth and ninth centuries of the Christian æra. It was subject, for five or six centuries, to the Crown of Norway; and was, during that time, under the immediate dominion of almost independent feudal chieftains of Norwe-

gian
ry, a
ther
unde
For s
prese
region
tory t
DONAL
ty. T
ed by
wealt
fortun
Argyl
Whig
reman
try,
their f
presen
have l
cellent
the be
cadets
throug
tain.
Macle
shire.

gian extraction. In the fourteenth century, all the western parts of Argyle, together with the Hebudian isles, fell finally under subjection to the Scottish monarch. For some time after, MACDONALD, the representative of the ancient princes of this region, retained his possessions, as a feudatory to the Scottish crown. But the MACDONALDS could not remain in humble loyalty. Their turbulent rebellions were punished by forfeitures. The CAMPBELLS rose to wealth and importance over *their* ruined fortunes. The attachment of the Earls of Argyle to the Presbyterian and to the Whig interests, during the last century, remarkably endeared them to their country, and served in the end to exalt their fortunes. During the course of the present century, the Dukes of Argyle have been, without exception, men of excellent private character, and faithful to the best interests of their country. The cadets of this family are widely diffused through this county, as through all Britain. The Stewarts, Macdonalds, and Macleans, are also considerable in Argyleshire. Various remains of old castles are

to be seen here and there, on the sea-coast, on islets in the lakes, and in the other situations not easily accessible. Dunstaffnage, Dunaverty, Dunoon, Ardgartan, Tundergarth, and a ruinous castle on an islet in Lochawe, are remarkable among these ruins. Chapels, the scenes of Popish superstition, when it was anciently professed here, are to be seen in various parts, in a state of extreme dilapidation.

Of the modern edifices which adorn this county, the *Castle of Inverary*, a seat belonging to the Duke of Argyle, is the most remarkable. It stands contiguous to the town of Inverary; is built in a noble style of Gothic architecture; is very richly and magnificently furnished within; possesses around it noble parks and pleasure-grounds, spacious gardens, and sumptuous office-houses. The river descends through the pleasure-grounds, near to the castle. The insulated hill of *Dun-i-queaich* towers up romantically near it. *Strachur-park*, the seat of General Campbell, is a fine house, with spacious office-houses, and well laid out grounds. The landholders in general have, within these last twenty

years, built a number of good mansion-houses in this county. Even the habitations of the farmers are now, for the most part, decent and comfortable. The dwellings of the inferior peasantry are too often but very wretched huts.

COUNTY OF ANGUS

OR OF

FORFAR.

THE county of Angus is bounded, to the east and the south-east, by the British ocean and the Frith of Tay ; on the west, by Perthshire ; on the north-east and the north, by the shires of Kincardine and Aberdeen. Its greatest length, from north to south, may be about five and thirty miles ; its greatest breadth, from east to west, is nearly of the same measurement.

This fine county, where it is contiguous to Aberdeenshire, comprehends a part of the famous ridge of the Grampian hills. At its western confines, too, where it is bounded by the border of Perthshire, its surface rises here and there to a mountainous elevation and irregularity of level. From its interior heights descend various rivers ; the North-Esk, the South-Esk, the Lunan, the Dighty, and others, by which its surface is naturally divided, and

the superfluous waters are drained off. Many of its hills rise to the height of more than 1500 feet above the level of the sea: Some of them ascend even to the elevation of between two and three thousand feet. The general aspect of the county is exceedingly interesting. That part of the range of the Grampians which passes through it, is in some places grand and lofty; and, in others, gradually subsides into the general and ordinary level of the lower country. The surface spreads out in various parts into broad moors; is, in others, by the stagnant waters, reduced into the condition of morass; in others, exhibits beautiful fields easily susceptible of cultivation, and rich meads clothed, in the proper season, with the most copious luxuriance of herbage. As you descend towards the sea-coast, it becomes still more generally fertile, more level, and more apt for the easy occupancy and culture of man.

On the higher and mountainous districts of this county, the care of sheep and black-cattle is necessarily the principal object of the husbandry. But, it is com-

paratively only a very inferior proportion of the farms of the county, on which tillage is not the main business of the farmers. On all the lower territory, the lands have been inclosed, and long carefully tilled : Marle, lime, dung, sea-weeds, have been plentifully employed as manures : Lakes and morasses have been drained : A suitable rotation of crops has been adopted : Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, rye, flax, have been, with great success, raised for the market. Black-cattle are here reared and fattened for the butcher, with great advantage. Turnips, grass-seeds, and some other articles of green crops, are sown. The whole county wears an aspect, evincing it to be a seat of the most flourishing agricultural industry. The copious population of the county and the manufacturing towns of this shire, furnishes ready markets for the greater part of the farm-produce. For that which cannot be consumed or wrought up at home, the sea-ports furnish ready means of exportation.

Coupar, on the confines of Perthshire, is an ancient and not inconsiderable town

of the
ficien
great
Epis
city,
five
Sout
brew
cloth
sider
barle
the
most
is als
very
of u
the f
foot
disch
cean
thou
leges
deral
the a
burth
whit
tion

of this county. Its present state is sufficiently thriving. BRECHIN is a city of great antiquity, the capital of an ancient Episcopal See. It contains, within the city, and in its immediate environs, about five thousand inhabitants. The river South-Esk passes close by it. It has some breweries, some manufactures of linen-cloth and yarn, a bleachfield, and a considerable trade in the exportation of oats, barley, and oat-meal. The bridge over the South-Esk, at this place, is one of the most ancient bridges in Scotland. There is also a remarkable circular hollow and very lofty stone-pillar, in the church-yard, of unknown antiquity. *Montrose*, one of the finest towns in Scotland, stands at the foot of the South-Esk, where this river discharges its waters into the British ocean; contains between five and six thousand inhabitants; enjoys the privileges of a royal burgh; possesses a considerable maritime trade, and shipping to the amount of nearly four thousand tons burthen; is enriched by the whale and white-fish fishery; by a trade of exportation and importation to the Baltic, and to

the eastern coasts of England; has also manufactures of linens, thread, malt liquors, &c. As this town is pleasantly situated, neat, and commodious; and presents many advantages for the education of youth; many genteel families from the circumjacent country have chosen to fix their residence here. **FORFAR**, the political capital of the county, stands contiguous to some lakes out of one of which the river Lunan descends into the sea; contains about four thousand inhabitants; consists of good houses, in part irregularly arranged; possesses flourishing manufactures of coarse linens, of shoes, and of some other useful articles. An assembly is annually celebrated here on the 19th of June, in honour of the memory of Margaret, the Queen of King Malcolm Canmore. **DUNDEE**, which is in magnitude and opulence the proper capital of the whole county; is situate almost immediately on the northern edge of the frith of Tay, and near to the mouth of the frith; contains about four and twenty thousand inhabitants; possesses very extensive and flourishing manufactures of linens, thread,

leat
ship
thou
ries
expo
a bu
villag
the
and
tures
Glam
dista
taini
The
tains
inhal
coars
no in
in the
other
to the
I can
Th
rishin
been
Its bu
exhib

leather, glass, tobacco and snuff, &c. ; has shipping to the amount of about nine thousand tons, and with these vessels carries on a very brisk and extensive trade of exportation and importation. *Kirriemuir* is a burgh of barony of great antiquity. The village, with its environs, included within the same parish, contains between four and five thousand souls: Its manufactures are of linen-cloth, leather and shoes. *Glamis* is a small village not many miles distant from the town of Forfar, and containing about five hundred inhabitants. The sea-port town of *Aberbrothwick* contains between four and five thousand inhabitants; has thriving manufactures of coarse linens and sail-cloth; and carries on no inconsiderable sea-faring trade. Within the boundaries of this county are various other villages, thriving, and, in proportion to their circumstances, populous, of which I cannot here enumerate the names.

This county, thus populous and flourishing, in its present state, seems to have been so, even from a very ancient time. Its burghs are all of ancient erection. It exhibits many remains of ancient castles.

Dundee has been famous for its maritime trade for many centuries. Aberbrothwick was the seat of an opulent monastery. Brechin was an Episcopal See. Forfar is supposed to have been an ancient seat of royalty. *Aberlemno* is famous for some rude pillars, the monuments probably of some great events, which have been ascribed to the Danes. The church-yard of Strickathrow was the scene of a submission of the Scottish nobles to English Edward. Scenes of Roman encampments are still traced within this county. Some of the most remarkable battles in the Scottish history were fought here.

A number of very elegant mansion-houses of the landholders are scattered over the face of the district. Their agricultural improvements and plantations have, within these last fifty years, astonishingly softened and ornamented its features.

Pit-coal is not found within this county; but it is imported from the frith of Forth. Lime and marle are however plentiful.

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

OR
MEARNS.

This county is bounded to the north and north-west, by the shire of Aberdeen; on the west, the south-west, and the south, by Angus-shire; on the east and south-east, by the British ocean. its greatest length may be about thirty miles; its greatest breadth, about twenty miles.

A part of the famous Grampian mountains passes through this county from the south-west to the north-east. From the bases of these hills, there extends, in a parallel direction, a wide and fertile plain, named the *Hallow*, or rather the *How of the Mearns*; and forming a part of that great tract known by the name of *Strathmore*, which stretches along the eastern verge of the Grampians, almost from the one extremity to the other of this lengthened range. On the eastern side of what

is thus called *the How of the Mearns*, the level of the surface rises: but it again subsides towards the brink of the sea-shore. The mountainous part of this district exhibits the usual soil and vegetation of hilly regions in general. As the level of the territory subsides, the fertility of the soil, and its susceptibility of cultivation, are obviously increased. The streams descending from among the hills are augmented in magnitude as they flow onwards; deepen and widen their channels; and impress a new air and cast of features upon the face of the landscape. The Cowie, the Carron, the Bervie, are the most considerable of these rivers, which actually discharge their waters into the sea. But, many inferior streams intersect the level district, and either swell these greater rivers by the tribute they bring, or else fall themselves actually into the sea, although without magnificence and without celebrity. The rivulets often run in a depth of channel which sinks abruptly below the level of the country on either side, in a manner to which their scanty streams are exceeding-

ly c
ledge
nels
whic
rable
awfu
vario
shipp
farth
head
In
husb
pied
ple
herd
fesser
light
gricu
land
so e
and
his e
sent
degr
bodd
tivat
val

ly disproportionate. In some instances, ledges of rocks, extending across the channels of these streamlets, produce cataracts, which are, at least in the times of considerable rains, of a very interesting and even awful grandeur. The sea-coast presents various creeks, and natural havens for shipping; but has no head-lands jutting farther out into the ocean than the Red-head in Angus.

In this county, as in that of Angus, the husbandry has gradually come to be occupied more in agriculture than in the simple pastoral management of flocks and herds. The late Mr *Barclay* of *Uray*, confessedly one of the most assiduous, enlightened, and successful improvers in agriculture, among all those to whom Scotland has been, within these last twenty years, so eminently indebted; had his estates and his residence in this county; and to his exertions and his example, is the present state of its rural œconomy in a great degree owing. The venerable Lord *Monboddo*, too, attentive as well to the cultivation of his estate, as to the revival of Grecian philosophy; has set the

example of various improvements in agriculture, which have been usefully adopted by his neighbours. The late Lord Gardenstone, although not a practical farmer, was zealous to promote every thing that could tend to advance the opulence and industry of the county. A skilful rotation of crops has consequently been adopted. The lands have been inclosed, manured, and properly tilled: Oxen, as well as horses, have been yoked in the plough: Large quantities of grain have been furnished for the market: Larger droves of cattle, and those better reared and fattened, have equally been produced for sale: The general aspect of the country has been adorned with new beauty: And the general condition of its labouring inhabitants has been meliorated.

Kincardine, the ancient seat of the county courts, is now but a very inconsiderable village, containing hardly an hundred inhabitants. *Stonehaven*, a burgh of barony on the sea-coast, is now the ordinary scene where these courts are held. This village enjoys the advantage of a fine natural harbour, which might easily be improved so

as to
secure
small
of line
sea-fish
the co
exceed
BERVI
count
tween
The c
tains
derabl
here c
flax,
works
Scotla
lime
consid
Here
white
incons
it is
perty
impro
regula
to a d

as to become exceedingly capacious and secure. It has some coasting trade; some small manufactures of coarse linens, and of linen yarn; and a fishery of such white sea-fishes as are the most abundant upon the coast. Its whole population does not exceed the number of two thousand souls. BERVIE is the only royal burgh in the county of Kincardine. It contains between six and seven hundred inhabitants: The contiguous village of Gourden contains two hundred more. Some inconsiderable manufactures of coarse linens are here carried on. A machine for spinning flax, similar to the well-known cotton-works, was erected here, the first in Scotland. Great quantities of coals and lime are here imported: And there is a considerable annual exportation of grain. Here are also fisheries of salmon, and of white-fishes. LAURENCEKIRK, a village inconsiderable till the estate within which it is comprehended, became the property of the late Lord Gardenstone; was improved, enlarged, enriched, happily regulated as to its police, by his efforts, to a degree highly honourable at once to

his Lordship's bounty, and to the enlightened intelligence with which that bounty was exerted. In this county are various petty villages, beside those which have been above enumerated; but none else of such importance, as that it might be proper to name them here.

Many remarkable remains of antiquity are still to be seen in this county. Here is indeed little or nothing that can be very decisively ascribed to the Romans. But many, not doubtful vestiges of the piratical descents, and of the temporary settlements of the ancient Norsemen, may still be here traced. Of those castles which began to be erected generally, throughout Scotland, in the twelfth century, and in the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, here are numerous ruins. Those of the ancient castle of *Kincardine*, from which the county is named, have not yet been entirely erased. Some towers of the castle of *Laurieston*, famous in the history of the reign of King David Bruce, still stand in a situation contiguous to the south-east angle of the county. Near *Stonehaven* are still to be seen the remains of the an-

cient
main
seate
the
sea;
neces
fore
M
hous
like
the
stan
trict
fine
Wott
Ang
mod
raze
ries
prie
orna
whi
vera
tion
unc
T
Pop
dine

cient castle of *Mearns* or *Cowie*. The remains of the famous castle of *Dunnottar*, seated on a high insulated rock, of which the base is washed by the billows of the sea; still shew how impregnable it must necessarily have been to all assault, before the invention of cannons.

Many handsome and spacious mansion-houses, seats of the present landholders, likewise adorn this county. *Blackball*, the elegant seat of Francis Russel, Esq; stands in the north-east quarter of the district. Lord Adam Gordon possesses a fine place of residence upon his lands of *Wotton* and *Burn*, towards the border of *Angus*. An elegant mansion-house of modern erection, occupies the site of the razed part of the ancient castle of *Laurieston*. The mansion-house of the proprietor of the estate of *Ury*, is a principal ornament of the county. Over the streams which intersect or bound the county, several bridges have been thrown, in situations in which their effect to the eye is uncommonly picturesque and romantic.

The famous *Arbutnot*, the friend of Pope and Swift, was a native of Kincardineshire.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

THIS extensive county is bounded on the east by the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, and Nairn: On the north, by the Moray-frith, and by the shires of Ross and Cromarty: On the west by the shire of Ross, and by sounds of the western sea, which intervene between the Hebridian isles and the main-land: On the south by the counties of Perth and Argyll. Several of the Hebridian isles are also, politically, annexed to it. Another small inland district belonging to it, is insulated between the shires of Banff and Moray. Its greatest length is about eighty miles, from east to west; Its greatest breadth, about fifty, from north to south. The western coast of Inverness-shire is broken by several arms of the sea, entering into it, to a considerable depth. At that north-east angle which it stretches out to the Moray-frith, it is likewise deeply indented by this great inlet. A mul-

atitude
rior ar
these
the m
south-
to the
above
ern p
borde
high
tract
shore
are,
high.
the n
it ex
shire
Lagg
rior
Spey
ble
The
but
The
heat
to th
over
of th

itude of lakes are scattered over its interior area. Various rivers are received into these lakes, or descend from them. Of the mountains, *Ben-Nevis*, towards the south-west extremity of the county, rises to the amazing elevation of 4,370 feet above the level of the sea. The southern parts of the county, adjacent to the border of Perthshire, are believed to lie higher than almost any other continuous tract of country in Scotland. Towards the shores of the Moray-frith, some of the hills are, at their summits, nearly 2,000 feet high. Lofty mountains also tower up in the north-west quarter of the shire, where it extends towards the confines of Ross-shire. Loch-Ness, Loch-Lochy, Loch-Laggan, are remarkable among the interior lakes. The Ness, the Lochy, the Spey, the Nairn, the Glass, are considerable among the rivers of Inverness-shire. The loftier hills sometimes exhibit nothing but bare crags towards their summits. They are more generally overgrown with heath. Some of the lower hills contiguous to the sea-shore, are grassy and verdant over their whole surface. On the borders of the lakes, on the banks of the rivers,

in the vales which intervene among the different hills, are, however, many fine tracts of level arable ground, of a fertile soil, a beauteous natural aspect, and the greatest susceptibility of the richest improvement by culture. Towards the confines especially of the conterminous counties of Perth, Aberdeen, and Moray, are many tracts of indigenous and natural wood, evidently remains of those much more extensive forests which once covered great part of Scotland. Limestone is sufficiently plentiful in different parts of this county. Various ores, and other valuable fossils, are likewise to be found in it. The rivers communicating with the sea, afford salmons. Trouts, eels, and pikes are taken in the interior lakes. The usual white-fishes and shell-fishes, and especially shoals of herrings, are found on the sea-coasts. The roe and stag still wander wild on the mountains and in the forests. The fox and the polecat are the only beasts of prey. A great diversity of wild fowls abound on the moors, and on the waters. Loch-Lochy is not less remarkable for its depth, than is Ben-nevis

for its height. The result of one sounding, gave 500 fathoms for the depth of a particular part of this lake: Those of another sounding, probably performed with greater accuracy, make its mean depth to be but 116 or 118 fathoms.

The management of sheep and black-cattle, forms the principal employment of the inhabitants of this county. They have goats on their higher mountains. Those small horses, which are well known as a Scottish and a Highland race, wander, more wild than domesticated, over their moors. Their sheep are of various breeds. They have begun to prefer the black-faced variety from Galloway. Their black-cattle are numerous; but except the milk-cows, are reared only to the age of three or four years, and then sold off to *drovers* from the low-country. The management of the flocks and herds is still considerably less skilful in the interior parts of Inverness-shire, than in the county of Argyll. On the shores of the Moray-Frith, and on the coast of the western sea, where the soil is naturally fertile, and where there is abundance of enriching manure, oats, barley, and potatoes have long been

raised in crops with no contemptible attention and success. Even in the interior vales, the resident landholders have generally set an example of enlightened agriculture in the domains lying immediately around their mansion-houses. But the climate of this mountainous and northern region, is too variable, humid, and tempestuous, to permit crops of grain ever to grow and ripen here, so happily as in the southern counties. Nor have the inhabitants of Inverness-shire yet acquired those habits of vigilant, assiduous industry, without which husbandry can never be eminently successful.

Whatever has been done for the improvement of Inverness-shire, has had its origin, in a great degree, in those measures which the British Government has, at different times, employed to restrain the turbulence, and fix the loyalty of the native inhabitants of these vales and mountains. The soldiers of *Cromwell*, are said to have introduced here, for the first time, some of the most necessary and simple arts of life. *Fort George*, *Fort Augustus*, *Fort William*, are three fortresses which have

need good and assiduous labour, and potatoes have long been

been
to so
of con
the M
are oc
prove
have
contr
spectr
dinar
beside
station
tal of
antiq
thous
spinn
of sev
coarse
brick
turies
sisten
also
of wh
rector
ducat
men
condi
by sk

been built here, in a line from north-east to south-west, and so as to form a chain of communication across the island, from the Moray-frith to the Linnhe-loch. These are occupied by garrisons: And the improved arts of life, which these garrisons have taught, appear to have not a little contributed to the civilization of their respective neighbourhoods. They are ordinarily garrisoned by invalids; and have, besides, marching regiments occasionally stationed in them. INVERNESS, the capital of the county, is a royal burgh of great antiquity. It contains more than ten thousand inhabitants. Tanneries, the spinning of linen-yarn, the manufacture of sewing-thread, and of various sorts of coarse linen-cloth, a bleachfield, some brick-works, are the principal manufacturies which afford employment and subsistence to the labourers. It possesses also an academy of recent institution, of which the Reverend Dr M'OMIE is rector, and in which every part of education that can be useful to fit young men for trade, the army, the navy, or the condition of gentlemen-farmers, is taught by skilful and attentive teachers. Here

are also offices belonging to different banking-houses. The merchants of Inverness likewise carry on a trade of exportation and importation in a few vessels, not containing, in all, a thousand tons burthen. They export the produce of the manufactures, the fishes caught in the river, the skins of the wild and tame animals of the surrounding country. Grain, coals, and various other articles of use and luxury, are, in return, imported by them. Some villages, containing each a very small number of inhabitants, are scattered through the county; but these are too inconsiderable to be here more particularly noticed.

The *Glans* of the *Frazers*, the *Forbeses*, the *Macintoshes*, the *Macphersons*, the *Camerons*, are the principal inhabitants of Inverness-shire. They are divided into three classes; the great landholders; the tacksmen and gentlemen-farmers; the petty farmers and cottagers. The first and the second of these classes, differ not materially in education, manners, and mode of living, from persons of the same rank in the other parts of Britain. The poorer inhabitants live in uncomfortable

huts
Gael
food
of h
tain
mart
able
some
work
great
farme
in per
the p
ern an
of the
ple ap
more
Her
On Cr
ray-Fr
walls
vitrific
found
land;
as the
Norse
and in

huts ; are often clad in tartans ; speak Gaelic ; fare often very sparingly as to food ; are neither very skilful in the toils of husbandry, nor very industrious ; retain still not a little of a rambling and a martial spirit ; descend often, in considerable numbers into the low country, to earn some small pittance of wages—by harvest-work, as chairmen and porters, or at the great seats of manufacture. The petty farmers still pay some part of their rents in personal labour, and in small articles of the produce of their farms. On the eastern and western coasts, and in the vicinity of the fortresses, the meaner country people appear more civilized, than in other more remote situations in the county.

Here are various remains of antiquity. On *Craig-Phaidrick*, contiguous to Moray-Frith, are some apparent remains of walls of ancient fortresses, in a state of vitrification ; remains such as are to be found likewise on the other coasts of Scotland ; and which are probably as ancient as the æra of the first descents of the Norsemen upon this island. At Glenelg, and in several other parts in this county,

are round towers of a narrow diameter, but considerable altitude, and which are assuredly works of the Norwegians and Danes, who were once masters of these coasts. Various ruins of ancient Gothic castles, of that architecture which prevailed in Europe from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, are still to be seen, in Inverness-shire. At *Daviot* is still to be distinguished the site of a very remarkable fortification, which was formed in the fifteenth century, as a stronghold from which a royal military force might restrain and overawe the Clans. Some Druidical and Roman antiquities have been found here. Chapels, and other scenes of Romish Christian worship, are to be distinguished here and there, in a state of almost entire dilapidation. *Culloden-moor* was the scene of the famous battle in which the Rebellion of the year 1745—46, was finally overthrown. On the islets in the lakes, are remains of various ancient fortresses. *Barrows* and *cairns*, the ancient graves of the dead, are every where to be seen. With almost every one of these remains of antiquity, the simple

peasantry of the country are accustomed to connect various fictions of tradition, altogether remote from their real history.

On the shores of the Moray-Frith, and elsewhere throughout the county, the landholders possess some good modern mansion-houses, with suitable parks, pleasure-grounds, and ornamented farms laid out around them.



COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

THE county of Aberdeen is bounded, to the east, by the British Ocean; to the south, by the shires of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; on the west, by the counties of Inverness and Banff; on the north, by the German Ocean. Its length from north-east to south-west, may be about eighty miles: Its greatest breadth is about thirty miles.

Of this county, the southern division still retains the name of *Marr*; the north-east division is denominated, *Buchan*; the remaining parts may be regarded as the proper district of Aberdeen. In the district of *Marr*, contiguous to the confines of the shires of Perth, Angus, Inverness, and Banff, and even along the meeting border of Banffshire, almost to the northern coast, the face of the country is rugged, mountainous, wild, and picturesque. Some of the mountains ascend to the elevation of more than two thousand feet; many to a

height
As w
north
try s
out i
appe
lofty
west.
land
of de
and
are h
brink
flat,
preci
over-
on th
of m
Some
been
man
ny ri
west
ty; a
ering
with
Dee,

height between one and two thousand. As we descend toward the east and the north-east, the general level of the country subsides. The territory here stretches out into broad moors, and the hills which appear among those moors, rise to a less lofty elevation than farther to the south-west. Still nearer to the sea-shore, the land becomes still flatter. Great tracts of deep morasses, filled with oaks, birches and other trees, anciently overwhelmed, are here and there interspersed. At the very brink of the sea, the shore is sometimes low, flat, and sandy; at other times rocky and precipitous. But, even the loftiest hills, or over-hanging rocks, which are to be seen on the sea-coast, ascend not to the elevation of more than eight or nine hundred feet. Some tracts, once dry and verdant, have been here covered with sea-sand, and permanently overflowed by the ocean. Many rivers take their origin in the interior western and south-west parts of this country; and then descend with a slow, meandering progress, till they fall with united or with separate streams, into the sea. The *Dee*, having its sources on the confines of

Inverness-shire, descends with a winding and wildly romantic course, through deep glens, and awful forests in the mountainous district of Marr ; receives the tributary waters of many meaner streams, as it proceeds ; enters a level and agricultural region as it approaches Aberdeen ; and falls at last into the sea, just at the south-east limit between the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine. The *Don*, having its sources farther to the north-east than those of the *Dee*, flows in a north-east direction, till it meets the *Urie* ; and turning thence to the south-east, falls at last into the British Ocean, at but a very small distance northward from the mouth of the *Dee*. The *Yetham*, a considerable river, once famous for the pearl-fishery, absorbs a number of petty streams in its course ; and discharges its waters into the ocean about ten or twelve miles northward from the mouth of the *Don*. The *Ugie* is still farther northward, and enters the sea at *Peterhead*. The *Doveran*, arising in the interior parts of the county, not far from the sources of the *Don* ; flows along the north-west out-line

of the county; till, when about to discharge itself into the North Sea, it turns into the county of *Banff*. Innumerable smaller streams water the interior parts of the county. From the number of its rivers, and from the slowness, and the meandering progress of their course into the sea; it is perceived how much lower the general level, and how much more gradual the ascent of the country in this eastern region of Aberdeenshire, than in the western counties of Argyle and Inverness. The banks of the rivers, wherever they are not craggy and precipitous, nor overhung with ancient wood, expand into rich meadows, and fertile arable fields. The moors decline gradually into fair and fertile plains, as you descend towards the sea. Lime-stone abounds in several parts of the county. The woods of *Marr* are still very extensive. *Buchan* is, indeed, too generally bare of wood. Springs of sulphurated and chalybeate waters are not unfrequent in the interior parts. Foxes and polecats are numerous on the hills, in the glens, and in the forests. The white

hare with brown ears, is to be found on the confines of Inverness-shire. Salmon enter all the greater rivers. The usual sea-fishes are caught in sufficient abundance upon the coast.

In the mountainous parts of the county, the pastoral management of sheep and black cattle, is still the principal business of the farmers and peasantry. Horses are bred, but not in greater numbers than to answer the immediate uses of the county. Towards the sea-coast, agriculture predominates. The common grains are there produced in great quantities, as well for exportation, as for immediate use at home. Oxen are yoked in the plough throughout almost all Buchan, and even in other parts of this shire. Lime-stone is burnt and laid upon the fields, as the most fertilizing manure. The modes of husbandry which have been long prevalent in this county, whether for the management of flocks and herds, or for the raising of grains, roots, and grasses; cannot be praised as skilful. But, the landholders, in all parts of the district, have, for these last twenty or thirty years, emulously ex-

Hib
amp
ened
ally
out
farm
and
the
ritor
ame
and
mac
stock
ther
A
time
of a
Old
bits
Coll
phir
pres
rem
for
Ab
as a
also

hibited upon their respective domains, examples of a more beneficial and enlightened agriculture, which cannot fail gradually to establish itself as universal throughout the county. The great body of the farmers and peasantry are still too poor, and too little enlightened, to do much for the agricultural improvement of the territory. But their condition begins to be ameliorated. And, between *their* efforts and those of their landlords, there is now much more wealth accumulated in farm-stock, and fixed upon the lands, than there formerly was.

ABERDEEN has been, from very ancient times, eminent as the seat of a bishoprick, of a flourishing trade, and of an University. *Old Aberdeen*, the original city, still exhibits the cathedral of the bishoprick, the College which was erected by Bishop Elphinstone, and in which *Hector Boece* once presided, with various other buildings more remarkable for their air of antiquity, than for the elegance of their structure. *New Aberdeen*, which seems to have been chosen as a more convenient seat for trade, contains also a college, founded by an Earl Mar-

schal, about the end of the sixteenth century; some handsome public buildings; several not inelegant streets; and has a harbour which has been formed at a very great expence. The resort of students to the University; the manufacture of woollen stockings; the supply of imported goods to the circumjacent country; a considerable traffic of export and import to London, and to most of the principal sea-port towns of Germany, or on the Baltic; fisheries of salmons and sea-fishes; are the means by which employment, subsistence, and opulence are furnished to the inhabitants of this city. *Aberdeen* is also a royal burgh. Suburbs have at length almost joined the two towns into one. The whole number of the inhabitants of both, is between twenty and thirty thousand. *Kintore* is also a royal burgh, and is situate adjacent to the southern bank of the Don, at some distance north-east from Aberdeen. *Inverury*, also a royal burgh, stands nearly at the point of the junction of the *Urie* with the Don, some miles north from Kintore; contains between three and four hundred in-

habitants ; but has no manufactures, save that of knitting a small quantity of stockings yearly. *Huntley* lies in the north-west district of Strathbogie, upon the bank of the river Bogie ; contains about two thousand inhabitants ; has considerable establishments of manufacture for flax-dressing, spinning, weaving, &c. ; and is a very chearful, thriving village. *Frazerburgh*, near Kinnaird-head, which is the extreme north-east point of this county ; is a small sea-port town, enjoying the privileges of a burgh of regality ; possessing some manufactures of linen-yarn, with an inconsiderable share of trade ; and containing about a thousand inhabitants. A village is rising at *New Pitsligo*, under auspices which promise to make it one of the most flourishing places in North-Britain. *PETERHEAD*, the most thriving village on the coast of Buchan ; contains between two and three thousand inhabitants ; has, near its harbour, a mineral well, the waters of which are mineralized chiefly by iron, carbonic acid, and muriatic salts, and are in very high reputation, as eminently medicinal in all cases of illness a-

rising from nervous debility ; has two harbours, and nearly 3000 tons burthen of shipping, employed in the fisheries, and in a trade to Germany and the ports of the Baltic ; possesses some thriving manufactures ; and is frequented in Summer by not a little gay company, coming to enjoy the amusements of a *rural town*, thus thriving and elegant, as well as to repair health, by sea-bathing, and by the use of the mineral water. The small fishing village of *Newburgh*, is situate at the distance of eight or ten miles north from Aberdeen. Throughout the county are dispersed various other less considerable villages, inhabited by labourers in husbandry, country artisans, spinners, knitters of stockings, and weavers. Other manufactures, not here enumerated, are likewise carried on in it. It is divided into such a number of parishes, as is alone sufficient to shew that it must have been, from a very remote period, extraordinarily populous, in comparison with the adjacent counties of Perth, Inverness, and Argyle. One remarkable article of exportation from Aberdeenshire, consists in stones, which its quarries every

where
Aber
stre
M
here
rece
Shar
Rom
it.
even
coun
subj
bank
prob
ance
The
the S
by t
name
the H
celeb
the m
Aber
Hunt
cent
cient
The

where afford, in the vicinity of the city of Aberdeen,—for the purpose of paving the streets of London.

Many vestiges of antiquity still remain here. Indubitable monuments have been recently traced in this county by Captain Shand, from which it appears that the Romans had certainly penetrated far into it. Various scenes of encampment, and even the language still spoken in the country, evince Buchan to have been once subject to invasions from the opposite banks of the Elbe, and to have been most probably colonized from Germany by the ancestors of its present race of inhabitants. The scenes of various battles, famous in the Scottish history, are still distinguished by the peasantry in this region. The names of the Comyns, of the Bruces, of the English Edward the Third, are still celebrated in many traditions relative to the moors, and mountains, and castles of Aberdeenshire. Near to the village of Huntley are still to be seen the magnificent remains of Huntley-castle, the ancient seat of the ducal family of Gordon. The remains of the ancient castle of *Dun-*

darg still appear on a peninsulated rock, on the northern coast of Buchan. At *Alford* is still shewn the scene of a famous battle, in which the great Marquis of Montrose routed the troops of the Covenanters, towards the middle of the last century. It was in the vale of Corrichie in Midmarr, that the rebel troops of the Marquis of Huntley were defeated by the army of the fair and unfortunate Queen Mary, led on by her brother the Earl of Moray. The Erskines, the Keiths, the Hays, the Farquharsons, the Forbeses, and the Gordons, are names which have been long illustrious in Aberdeenshire. On the sea-shore are several remarkable caves, curious perforations in the rocks, and echoes reverberating the sounds of the human voice with wonderful distinctness and through an extraordinary quantity of syllables. Amidst the interior mountains are some famous passes, such as that of Bollatar, where the rocks overhang with a menacing and tremendous aspect, the narrow glen by which they are divided. *Pannanach*-wells in *Marr*, mineralized probably by sulphurated hydrogenous gas,

are in little less esteem than that of Peterhead.

The seats of the Earls of Aboyne, Kintore, and Aberdeen, are among the most distinguished modern ornaments of the county, as is also Slains-castle, but lately alienated from the noble family of Errol. It were vain to attempt here to enumerate the names of all those men famous in letters, in arms, and in arts, who have, even within the present century, arisen in this county.



COUNTY OF BANFF.

THE county of Banff, is, at its northern outline, washed by the billows of the German ocean. On the east, it is bounded by the county of Aberdeen; on the west, by that of Moray, and by an insulated part of Inverness-shire. The counties of Inverness, Moray, and Aberdeen, limit it at its southern angle. If its eastern and western outlines were not curved and waved as they are, but rectilineal, it would then present nearly the figure of an isosceles triangle.

At its southern extremity, this county presents an assemblage of wild and lofty mountains. *Cairn-gorm*, famous for the precious stones found upon it, towers up to the elevation of about four thousand and fifty feet above the level of the sea. The general elevation of the circumjacent territory is proportionably high. Deep glens divide the mountains from one another; and extensive forests overspread the

great
count
elevat
and i
from
stretc
man
range
vah,
rema
eleva
abov
the
mark
uppe
The
outli
its e
from
brea
into
desc
mou
cean
fore
thri
ston

greater part of this upper division of the county. In its middle region, its general elevation seems to subside; and a wide and interesting vale separates its southern from its northern mountains. As it stretches out toward the verge of the German ocean, it is again elevated into a new range of hills, among which those of Alvalah, Knockhill, and Binn-hill, are the most remarkable, rising, where highest, to the elevation of more than two thousand feet above the level of the sea. The Conglas, the Avon, the Fiddich, are the most remarkable rivers which descend from the upper southern mountains of this shire. The *Spey* bounds it for some part of its outline on the west: The *Deveron* forms its eastern boundary: The *Isla*, arising from the west, crosses through the middle breadth of the county, to discharge itself into the *Deveron*. Other smaller streams, descending from the northern range of its mountains, pour their waters into the ocean. Throughout the whole county, the forests and plantations are very extensive, thriving, and conspicuous. The precious stones of *Cairn-gorm* are among the most

beautiful which these occidental regions afford. Limestone is very plentiful throughout a great part of the county. The marle from the quarries of *Portroy* has long since been eagerly quarried for the uses of ornamental architecture. The outline of the sea-coast is waving; and presents several headlands to meet the fury of the ocean; but has no deep bays. Foxes, polecats, badgers, are the most remarkable of the wild animals common in this county. Salmon enter the Spey, the Deveron, and the other rivers communicating with the sea. The usual white fishes and shell-fish, are plentiful on the coast. Its wild fowls are numerous and various.

In the mountainous parts of this region, the pastoral management of sheep and black cattle, is, of course, the principal employment of the farmers. The proportion of the black cattle is large, in comparison with that of the sheep. In the vales which divide the mountains, on the banks of the rivers, and especially towards the sea-shore, agriculture principally engages their care and labour. The extra-

ordinary abundance of limestone, has contributed in the most eminent manner, to promote the improvement of the lands by manuring and tillage. Oats, barley, flax, pease, and beans, are the ordinary articles of crop. In favourable years, there is a considerable exportation of grain from the sea-ports. In years which have been unfavourable, there has been a more remarkable failure in the crops of this county, than in those of almost any other equal to it in ordinary fertility. In various places in the county, servitudes in labour and commodities are still exacted from the farmers by their landlords; and in a manner which appears to be highly unpropitious to the improvement of their husbandry.

The burgh of *Banff*, the capital of the county, stands at the foot of the river Deveron. It possesses some manufactures of thread, stockings, cottons, &c.; has an excellent establishment for the education of the children of the labouring poor; has a small trade in the exportation of salmon taken in the Deveron, &c. and in the importation of various articles for the use of

the circumjacent county. *Macduff-town* is a burgh of barony, inhabited chiefly by fishermen and labourers in husbandry. *Portsoy*, situate at some distance north-west from Banff, is a handsome and thriving village, containing about two thousand inhabitants; possessing manufactures of snuff, thread, and some other articles; and deriving wealth from its quarries, its fisheries, and its seafaring trade. *Cullen* is an ancient burgh; containing about fifteen hundred inhabitants; carrying on fisheries of crabs and lobsters for the supply of the distant *London* market, and of white fishes which are dried for the markets of *Montrose*, *Forfar*, *Dundee*, and *Leith*; having also some small and flourishing manufactures of linens and stockings. *Fochabers* is a handsome and flourishing village, which the cares of the Duke of Gordon have raised to a condition which promises to be within a few years still more remarkably prosperous. *New-Keith* is an inland village which contains nearly eleven hundred inhabitants; and is a favourite seat of the linen manufacture. Other towns and villages, none of which are very con-

sider
no s
dust
ty, a
ther
T
Gor
Fife,
mod
T
as th
castl
early
main
parts
at le
land
far th
mans
tions
Gael
en in
coun
time
lect
vails
celeb

siderable, but which contain altogether no small proportion of the population, industry, and personal wealth, of the county, are also scattered up and down in other parts of it.

The mansion-houses of the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Findlater, the Earl of Fife, Lord Banff, are the most considerable modern edifices in the county of Banff.

The *Castle-bill* near Cullen, is regarded as the site on which stood that ancient castle of Cullen, which is famous in the early Scottish history. Some Roman remains have been found in the northern parts of Banffshire, from which it has been at least plausibly inferred, that, whether landing on the coast, or penetrating thus far through the interior country, the Romans certainly at one time had military stations in this remote part of the island. The Gaelic language still continues to be spoken in the interior southern parts of this county. In its more northern and maritime parts, the same strongly Saxon dialect of the English is spoken, which prevails likewise in Buchan. *Fergusson*, the celebrated, self-taught astronomer; *Gor-*

don, who served under Peter the Great of Russia, and wrote his history; *Chapman*, the author of one of the best treatises which have been written on the subject of education; and various other eminent men, have been born in this county, or have chiefly resided in it.



TH
the s
west,
Nairn
ness;
wher
bay o
M
is, lik
and
ous,
glens
tract
moun
sea-c
long,
from
partl
in pa
sie, r

COUNTY OF MORAY,

OR

ELGIN.

THIS county is bounded, on the east, by the shires of Banff and Inverness; on the west, by the counties of Inverness and Nairne; on the south, by that of Inverness; on the north, by the German ocean, where it is gradually contracted into the bay of the Moray-frith.

Morayshire, at its southern extremity, is, like the conterminous shires of Banff and Inverness, rugged, rocky, mountainous, and broken here and there into deep glens. Extensive forests occupy various tracts. Rivers, originating among the mountains, descend toward the northern sea-coast. The *Spey*, descending with a long, meandering, and majestic course, from the distant wilds of Inverness-shire, partly intersects this county, and forms, in part, its eastern boundary. The *Lossie*, rising among the middle mountains of

M

this shire, passes by the ancient burgh of Elgin, in its course ; and, at the place of its entrance into the ocean, forms the harbour of Lossiemouth. The *Findhorn*, arising in the shire of Inverness, crossing that of Nairn, expanding into a lake as it approaches the sea through Moray, falls at last into the Moray-frith at some distance eastward from the confine between this county and that of Nairn. The coast of Moray stretches out northward about the middle of its extent, but recedes at both its extremities backward considerably to the south. Sheltered on the south by the high mountains on the confines of Inverness-shire, and in its own southern division ; on the east by the hills of Banffshire ; on the west and north-west by the lofty mountains of the shires of Inverness, Cromarty, and Ross ; having the ocean open before it, toward the north and the north-east ; and being fanned throughout the year, chiefly by winds blowing from the south-west ;—Moray, in these circumstances, enjoys, at least in its northern vallies, a singularly mild and genial climate. Its summer has been often described as long-

er an
ther
rarely
getat
and l
year.
aspec
terest
imme
rocks
In
mote
almos
cattle
pose t
of the
farme
the se
nually
ley, o
article
lie cor
modes
succes
ments.
in vari
lands.
made.

er and warmer than is known in the other parts of Scotland. Its winters are rarely or never intensely rigorous. Vegetation is almost every where vigorous and luxuriant, in all the fairer parts of the year. The soil is rich and fertile. The aspect of the surface is beautiful and interesting. Its rivers are frequented by immense quantities of salmon. The rocks are, very generally, of limestone.

In the interior parts of the county, remote from the sea-shore, mountainous and almost impervious, sheep, goats, black cattle, and horses, with a few swine, compose the farm-stock; and the management of these is the sole employment of the farmers. But, as you descend towards the sea-shore, the county exhibits continually more and more of cultivation. Barley, oats, even wheat, are the common articles of crop on those rich tracts which lie contiguous to the sea. The prevalent modes of husbandry are skilful. Their success encourages to continual improvements. Much property has been already, in various forms, accumulated upon the lands. New additions are every year made.

The city of ELGIN, the capital of this county, is a very ancient burgh; contains at present about three thousand inhabitants; possesses some manufacturing establishments for the spinning of linen-yarn, the dressing of glove-leather, &c.; and carries on a seafaring traffic for the exportation of its manufactures, and of corn, the produce of the county. Some of its buildings wear a venerable air; but they are not in general elegant or splendid. The village of *Loffismouth* is the seaport to the city of Elgin; contains about two hundred inhabitants; and is the scene of considerable business of exportation and importation. On the adjacent coast, a few fishing boats are constantly plied. Eastward from Elgin stands the flourishing village of *Garmouth*, contiguous to the mouth of the noble river Spey. It contains between six and seven hundred inhabitants, of whom not a few are even opulent. The salmon-fishery; the exportation of the wood which is floated down hither in the stream of the Spey, from the distant forests of Strathspey and Badenoch; with a trade of importation

nat
tion
and
villa
abo
kno
in t
Fin
upo
the
some
drie
the
is a
gree
from
by t
thre
gage
in th
tain
tion,
tinua
bridg
the
ther
seem

naturally connected with that exportation ; are the sources of business, wealth, and prosperity, to the inhabitants of this village. More than a hundred vessels, of about fifty tons burthen each, have been known to sail from the mouth of the Spey in the course of one year. The town of *Findhorn*, situate westward from Elgin, upon the sea-shore, and at the mouth of the bay of Findhorn ; is a fishing town of some repute ; particularly for a sort of dried white-fish, known in Edinburgh by the name of *Findrum speldings*. *Forres* is a burgh of considerable antiquity, agreeably situate at some distance inland from Findhorn ; and supported chiefly by the manufactures of yarn, linen, and thread, in which its inhabitants are engaged. *Granton*, and some other villages in the interior parts of the county, contain also a part of the general population, and begin in general to become continually more and more thriving. A bridge, which is about to be erected over the Spey near Garmouth, and various other advantages now in fair prospect, seem to promise rapid future improve-

ments to the manufacturing and commercial industry of this county.

The shire of Moray was very anciently inhabited by a population more considerable than that of the surrounding districts. The bishoprick of Moray, with the abbacies of Pluscardine and Kinloss, the priory of Urquhart, and some other ecclesiastical establishments, are of very great antiquity ; and, ever since the first institution of these ecclesiastical establishments, orchards have flourished, the fields have been cultivated, and rich crops, particularly of wheat, have been produced here. Of the abbey of *Pluscardine* the magnificent ruins are still to be seen, at no great distance from the city of Elgin. An ancient fig-tree lately grew, and yielded fruit, within the garden which had belonged to the monastery. The ruins of the once stately Cathedral of Elgin, still remain to command the awful admiration of the beholder. The palace of Spynie, in which once resided in state the Bishops of Moray, is not yet wholly dilapidated. At the village of Duffus, are some works which were executed by the

soldiers
the c
and a
way
Forre
three
are e
and v
ment
even
Dane
Th
inter
of th
berde
It
main
in th
a spa
on an
the n
ray.

soldiers of Oliver Cromwell. Towards the confines of the county of Nairn, and and at no great distance from the highway which passes between Nairn and Forres, stands an ancient pillar about three and twenty feet in height, on which are engraven many curious figures, and and which is regarded as a Danish monument, relating to some very important event in the history of the descents of the Danes upon the Scottish coasts.

The Gaelic language is spoken in the interior parts of this county. A dialect of the English, nearly allied to that of Aberdeenshire, toward the coast.

It is not to be forgotten that the remains of the castle of *Lochindorp*, famous in the ancient history of Scotland, cover a space of about an hundred square yards, on an islet in the lake of *Lochindorp*, in the middle district of this county of Moray.

COUNTY OF NAIRNE.

This small county is, on the north, bounded by the Moray-frith, and is every where else surrounded by the shires of Moray and Inverness.

In its southern parts this county is hilly, like those by which it is surrounded. Towards the sea-coast, its level subsides; and it assumes an aspect of fertility and beauty. Not but that it exhibits some inequalities, even on the very verge of the sea-shore. The rivers of Findhorn and Nairne, with the brook of Calder, are the only streams of any name which water this district. On their northern banks, and on the intermediate plains, the soil is generally rich and fertile. Yet, sullen morasses, and bleak moors, such as might indeed be adorned and fertilized by culture, but on which culture has not yet exercised its power, are too frequently to be seen. The rivers are often swollen by sudden rains, so as to intercept the pro-

gress of the traveller, and to carry away the made hay, or corn already reaped, which lies on their banks. The great northern road leading to Fort-George in Inverness-shire, passes through this county; but is here often in a very indifferent condition; while the rivers are, at the eastern side of the county, without a bridge,—at the western side, even without a ferry-boat. Woods of considerable extent are scattered in different part of Nairnshire. Fir, birch, weeping birch, alders, ashes, oaks, hazels, are the species of trees of which these woods chiefly consist.

The rural economy prevalent in this county, cannot be highly praised. The plough is of an old, awkward model; oxen are used in it, more than horses; and the team employed usually consists of horses and oxen together, to the number of six or eight. Oats, barley, flax, potatoes, and some turnips, are the common articles of crop. There is a general want of inclosures and roads, without which, rural economy can never be improved to any great perfection. Nor does Nairne pos-

sess that abundance of limestone which gives fertility and profuse plenty of produce to the shire of Moray.

NAIRNE, the only town in this county, is a royal burgh, situate on the sea-shore, and at the mouth of the river Nairne. It is a place of very great antiquity. It contains about two thousand inhabitants; possesses a good school, and two excellent inns; derives some wealth from the fishings of salmon, herrings, and white fishes, which are found in the river and on the coast: but does not as yet enjoy the advantage of any important manufacturing establishment. At *Ardclach*, in the interior part of the county, *plaiding*, *tartans*, and some other coarse woollen stuffs, are manufactured with sufficient success.—*Gaelic*, and the Moray dialect of the English, are both spoken in Nairnshire.

The whole of this small county appears to have been, when first detached from the surrounding districts, nothing more than the territory belonging first to the royal castle of Nairn;—and afterwards rather to that of Calder. It was originally more properly a constabulary,

than a county or sheriffdom. *Calder-*
castle is not yet entirely dilapidated:
Auldean, in this county, was the seat of
 a deanery in the Popish days of Scotland..



COUNTY OF CROMARTY.

THIS small district was first erected into a distinct county, in the end of the last century, at the particular request of George Mackenzie, then Earl of Cromarty, within whose property it was either wholly, or almost wholly, comprehended. It is bounded on the side of the land by the county of Ross alone. Its coast is washed by the waters of the frith of Cromarty, and of the Moray-frith.

Its surface is varied by rising hills, vales, and plains. Its soil is fertile; and its climate not severe. Its natural woods, and the plantations which have been formed upon it, when comprehended in the same prospect with the frith, and with the expanding German ocean, enchant and astonish every beholder, as being a series of the noblest and most interesting scenery which Britain can present. The frith of Cromarty, narrow where it communicates with the ocean; but expanding, as it ad-

vances into the land, to a considerable width, and stretching for a great length inwards ; affords the most spacious reception for shipping, and the best protection from eastern storms, that is to be found on all these coasts. At the mouth of this frith, the rocks—of Ross-shire, on the northern side, and of Cromarty, on the southern, rising with an abrupt elevation, and jutting out boldly amid the billows, as if to meet one another ; strike the eye with a noble and peculiar effect, from which they have been denominated the *shooters of Cromarty*. A ferry-boat, established to convey passengers between them, from the one shire to the other, is remarkable for its convenience and safety.

The old system of husbandry, which maintained upon the farms, in a very poor, and scarcely a tame condition, great numbers of black-cattle and horses, has gradually given place here to a more skillful system of agriculture, and of sheep-farming. The landholders have laudably exerted themselves to promote these improvements : and farmers, from the low counties of Scotland, have been induced

to settle on farms in this region, and introduce that enlightened rural economy which Highland prejudices could scarcely be otherwise persuaded to imitate.

CROMARTY, situate near the entrance into the bay, contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants. An extensive manufacture of cloth from hemp, the fisheries, some trade of exportation and importation, with country-labour, are the means of employment and subsistence to this population.

Some detached parts of this county, which were originally comprehended within it, solely as belonging to the estate of the Earl in whose favour the county was erected; are separated by Ross-shire from the main extent of Cromarty.

George, *Earl of Cromarty*, was a crafty politician, whose talents were greater than his honesty, who was not unacquainted with literature, and who lived to a very great age. That famous lawyer, Sir *George M'Kenzie* of *Rosebaugh*, possessed here a seat, with the beauties of which he was greatly delighted, and which he adorned with much of fond attention and

expence. The late *George Ross*, Esq; of Cromarty, was one of the most zealous improvers of the territory of Scotland. The town of Cromarty was greatly enlarged by his cares; and he laid out no less a sum than 50,000 l. Sterling in improving and ornamenting his surrounding estates. *Sir Thomas Urquhart*, the translator of Rabelais, and the author of some other works, bespeaking erudition more than good faith or good sense, was proprietor of the estate of Cromarty in the beginning of the last century.

The language spoken in this county is partly the Moray dialect of the English, and in part the Gaelic.

COUNTY OF ROSS.

THIS county extends between the eastern and the western seas, in one line of direction: and in another from the confines of Inverness-shire and Cromarty, to the border of the shire of Sutherland. — In its interior parts, this county is wild, rugged, and mountainous. Some of its hills rise to an elevation rivalling those of the shires of Argyle and Inverness. Several lakes are formed among the hills; and from these and other sources, different rivers descend, both into the eastern and the western sea. On the shores of the friths of Dornock and Cromarty; in the vales and on the lower declivities of the interior hills on its western coast; this county however possesses extensive tracts of land, which are beautiful, and happily susceptible of the most artificial and improving culture. The scenery of the course of the river Aultgrand, is exceedingly interesting, and, at the famous rock

of Craig-grande, awfully sublime. The famous mountain of Bennavish is one of the most remarkable to be seen in these northern regions : And behind it is a place named Corrivackie, on which the sun never shines from November to March. On the western side, the surface of the land is broken, like the coast of the shires of Argyle and Inverness, by several arms of the sea which penetrate far into it ; among which are Loch-garren, Lochachra-kin, Loch-mare and Loch-broom. Excessive rains fall, through a considerable part of the year, on all the mountainous western coast. Several forests are here and there dispersed throughout this region ; and the care of the landholders has at different times added many valuable plantations. Red-deer, roes, Alpine hares, foxes, polecats, badgers, are, among the wild quadrupeds, the most numerous in this county. On the upper mountains are found various scattered gems, of the same character as those from the celebrated mountain of Cairngorm in Banffshire. Sand-stone, lime-stone, marble, and some other minerals, are among

the fossil treasures of these vales and mountains. Salt is found in small quantities in divers creeks on the coast, where it is concreted by the sun's heat, during the summer-months. Clay and shell marle is found deep among the strata of the morasses: And peat-earth is every where abundant. Some springs of chalybeate water have in different places been discovered. In others there have been indications perceived of the presence of lead ore. Hopes are entertained, that mines of pit-coal may be at some future period here opened.

Throughout a great part of this country, a pastoral life with its occupations, are necessarily followed. Sheep, goats, cows, and oxen, small horses, none of them of breeds eminently excellent, there compose, of course, the living farm-stock. The shepherds often reside, during the summer-months, in huts or *shealings* on the distant mountains, for a while remote from the dwellings, in the vales, of the families to which they respectively belong. The black-cattle, horses, and sheep, are exported to the southern markets. Some

southern shepherds, coming to settle also in this county, have introduced that preference of a sheep-stock, which prevails on the hills of Clydesdale. In the agriculture of the arable grounds on the sea-coasts, and in the interior vales, few or none of the improved implements of modern husbandry, have been hitherto adopted. Marle, sea-weeds, dung, lime, stone, sea-shells, are the common manures. The soil is often so rich as to afford a very ample increase. Barley, oats, rye, flax, hemp, potatoes, are the articles of crop ordinarily cultivated. An instrument denominated the *cascbrom*, or crooked spade, is used in the tillage of small spots of fertile soil among the rocks, where there is not access for the plough. Both horses and oxen are employed in plowing. The business of preparing peats for winter fuel, is reckoned to take up a proportion of the labour of both men and horses, which cannot be advantageously spared from the cares of agriculture. It does not appear that the whole quantity of grain produced in the county, is at any time more than adequate for the sus-

tenance of the inhabitants. The roads, although in a state of rapid progressive improvement, are not yet in general in a condition favourable for the use of carts, or other wheeled carriages.

FORTROSE, comprehending the combined towns of Rosemarkie and Chanonry, is an ancient burgh, still the capital of Ross-shire. It contains nearly thirteen hundred inhabitants. An *academy*, for the instruction of youth in all the more obviously necessary branches of a liberal education, has been lately instituted here. Here is also a *Farmer's Society*, whose meetings may probably prove auspicious to the improvement of the agriculture of Ross-shire. The spinning of flax is almost the only manufacture at present carried on in this town. The situation of Fortrose is opposite to Fort-George, and on the northern shore of the Moray-frith. *Dingwall*, also an ancient burgh, stands at the bottom of the frith of Cromarty; contains nearly eight hundred inhabitants; derives the means of sustenance and wealth, not so much from any foreign trade, or manufacture, as from

the circumstances of its furnishing shops, markets, artisans, and ale-houses, to the populous rural district around it. *Tain*, the third royal burgh within this county, is situate adjacent to the southern shore of the frith of Dornoch; contains between one and two thousand inhabitants; has good schools, and derives advantages from the fishery of the frith, and from some inconsiderable manufactures. *Ullapool*, or *Lochbroom*, on the western side of the county, is the seat of a thriving fishing village, which owes its origin to the patriotic exertions of the British Society. On all the western coast of Ross-shire, herrings and haddocks, cod and other white fishes are so plentiful, that the population of that side of the county may be reasonably expected to become speedily much more numerous, in consequence of the attention that has been lately turned, with so much eagerness, to the establishment of companies of fishermen here.

At *Rosemarkie*, or *Fortrose*, was the ancient seat of the Bishops of Ross: And some remains of their cathedral-church

are still to be seen there. At *Fearn*, was the seat of a famous abbacy. It was in the north-east part of this county, that the gallant Marquis of Montrose was, in his last battle, defeated by a Colonel Strachan. Various ruins of old Popish chapels, and many Druidical circles of rude stones, are to be seen in different parts of this district. The battle of *Glensiel* is still remembered to have been fought here in the year 1719, between some Spaniards and Highlanders headed by the Earl of Seaforth, on the one side; and on the other, a party of loyal English troops, who obtained the victory. The remains of *Castle-Donan*, built by Alexander the Third on the western coast, are not yet wholly dilapidated. The Rosses, Munroes, Mackenzies, Macraes, Macleennans, are the principal clans which have long subsisted in Ross-shire. The Gaelic language is generally spoken throughout the county. But, especially in the towns on the eastern coast, the English becomes gradually more and more prevalent.

COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

THIS county is bounded on the south by that of Ross; on the north-east by that of Caithness; on the east and south-east by the frith of Dornoch; on the west and north-west, by the Atlantic Ocean, and the North sea. It is little less extensive than Ross-shire.

The general aspect of this county, greatly resembles that of the other counties which are conterminous with it on the south. It is mountainous: Its coast is broken by many inlets and arms of the sea: Various lakes of fresh water are formed among its interior mountains: A number of streams descending from the interior heights, pour their waters into the sea, round all the coast. Of the interior territory toward the north-west and the north, a very extensive tract is appropriated by Lord Reay to the uses of a deer-forest. Even those parts which are divided into pastoral farms, are scarcely in

any instance opened up by roads. Many of the mountains rise probably to the height of about two thousand feet. Loch-Naver, Loch-Shin, Loch-Loyal, are among the most considerable of the lakes. The rivers Shin, Kyle, Helladale, and Helmadale, are streams of some magnitude. The glens, the rocks, the forests, the lakes, are perhaps indeed such as to render this county more wildly picturesque than any of the more southern districts of the kingdom. Goats, sheep, and small horses, with a few hogs, and a large proportion of black cattle, compose the animal-stock. There is comparatively but little agriculture; and that little is negligent and unskilful. The fishing of the salmons which enter the rivers, and of the white fishes on the coasts; the burning of the kelp on the shores; and the improvement of some others of those few natural advantages which the inhabitants of this region enjoy; afford some means of wealth to the landholders, and of comfortable accommodation to the people in general. But there remains yet much to be done be-

fore
ferti
T
deral
hund
in t
to t
the
deral
to it.
on th
tains
In o
weste
statio
draw
tion,
are m
ing ri
some
tradit
is the
out t
Duns,
castles
ry of
Suther

fore Sutherland can become a scene of fertility, cultivation, and flourishing arts.

The burgh of *Dornock*, an inconsiderable place, containing but about five hundred inhabitants, is the only one in the county. It stands contiguous to the northern shore of the frith of the same name; and vessels of considerable burden find safe anchorage nigh to it. The village of *Golspy*, seated also on the eastern shore of the county, contains about three hundred inhabitants. In other parts, too, particularly on the western coast, there have been fishing stations established, which promise to draw together an assemblage of population. On the western coast especially, are many interesting small islets, affording rich pasturage, and connected with some remarkable anecdotes in the oral traditions of the inhabitants. The Gaelic is the language generally spoken throughout the county. Here are remains of *Duns*, and Druidical circles, and Gothic castles, monuments of the ancient history of this wild region. The *Countess of Sutherland*, and *Lord Reay*, are the prin-

cipal proprietors of the territory. The Sutherlands, Mackays, and Macleods, are the predominant clans. Marble, and possibly many other valuable fossils, are to be found here,



THE
of S
west
the N
the G
east e
tain.

Th
count
Sever
sidera
sea be
therla
throu
is var
and t
its ge
flat th
ther c
lage,
unim
rivers

COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

THE county of Caithness, meeting that of Sutherland on the west and south-west ; is, on all other sides, bounded by the North Sea, the Pentland Frith, and the German Ocean. It forms the north-east extremity of the island of Great Britain.

The general level of the surface of this county is lower than that of Sutherland. Several head-lands, indeed, rise to a considerable elevation over the billows of the sea below : Towards the confines of Sutherland are some rocky hills : Even throughout this whole district, the area is varied by inequalities, protracted here and there into ranges of hills. Yet, in its general character, Caithness is more flat than mountainous, has the aspect rather of a district naturally adapted for tillage, than of a region destined solely to unimproveable pasturage. Among its rivers are the Forse, the Thurso, the Wick.

Its most considerable lakes are the Watten and the Orent. Its climate is exceedingly variable ; changing incessantly from hot to cold, from wet to dry, from a state of thaw to a state of frost. The soil is, for a great part of the territory, fertile ; here light and sandy, there a deep clay ; here again a loam. Around its coasts are a profusion of sea-weeds, which, being annually collected and burnt, afford large quantities of kelp. There are various landing-places, and several bays, around the coast. The navigation through the streights of Pentland Frith is at times found by stranger-mariners to be not a little dangerous. An immense abundance and diversity of fishes is found on all these coasts. Where tillage has not yet been exercised, the lands generally spread out into moors, and are overspread with brown heath. Here are extensive tracts of deep morass.

Caithness is not eminently a pastoral county. The sheep on its farms are few in comparison with the extent of the ground : Nor are even the cows and oxen exceedingly numerous. Horses are

exp
Cait
terv
or e
uses
Hog
here
from
plen
cier
Yet
affor
oats
cess
grea
dist
port
Hig
ed t
and
O
the
Thu
this
tain
situ
guo

exported when colts, from Sutherland and Caithness to the Orkney Isles, and are afterwards re-imported at the age of seven or eight years, in great numbers, for the uses of husbandry, &c. into Caithness. Hogs, geese, and poultry in general, are here plentiful. The agriculture is far from being very skilful: Most of the implements and modes of labour are ancient, awkward, and disadvantageous. Yet the fertility of the soil is such as to afford plentiful crops of black and grey oats, of barley, and of potatoes. The necessities of the inhabitants are supplied; great quantities of grain are spared for distillery; and there is an occasional exportation of barley and oats to the *West Highlands*. The black cattle are exported to the markets of Falkirk, Edinburgh, and England.

On the northern coast, contiguous to the bay of Dunnet, stands the burgh of *Thurso*, a place of some consideration in this county. The burgh of *Wick*, containing about a thousand inhabitants, is situated on the eastern coast, and contiguous to the bay of the same name. The

fisheries, and other occupations of a seafaring life, afford employment to many persons upon these coasts. The British Fishery Society have been induced to make exertions which promise to raise fishing industry to a most flourishing state upon the coasts of Caithness. Salt is made at Nybster and at Sarclett. The cod-fishery is even now carried on with great activity under the auspices of Messrs Selby Cresswell and Company, of London. Pickled salmon are exported in kits from Caithness to London. Almost all the farmers around the Caithness-coasts are also fishermen. Red-herrings are here cured in great perfection.

Among the most distinguished proprietors of the lands in Caithness, are, the enlightened and patriotic Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart. ; the Earl of Caithness ; Sir Benjamin Dunbar of Hempriggs. The rents of the lands are still at least, in part, paid in occasional servitudes, and in articles of the actual produce of the ground. The house of *Freswick* ; *Barrogil-castle* ; *Keiss*, the seat of Sir John Sinclair ; are some of the most considerable man-

sion-houses of the landholders in this county. *Ackergill*-tower, once a castle of the Earls Marischall, is now the seat of Sir Benjamin Dunbar. *John O'Groat's house*, at the extreme north-east point of the island, was actually an edifice built, between two and three centuries ago, by a Fleming or Dutchman of that name, who was induced to settle here, while the people of Holland and Flanders eagerly enriched themselves by the prosecution of the fisheries in these seas. In the Pentland-Frith, contiguous to the Main of Mey, is the small islet of *Stroma*, belonging to Caithness, and inhabited by a happy and moderately industrious race. Caithness has been inhabited from the most ancient times; and accordingly exhibits various sufficiently remarkable monuments of antiquity. Among these are some caves which appear to have been occupied as human habitations; the remains of some old Popish chapels; several ruinous castles; and other antiquities of a similar character. Various rude monumental stones, which appear in the fields, are supposed to have been erected to commemorate

the fall of ancient Danish leaders. In four of the western parishes of this county, the Gaelic language is still spoken. In all the rest, it is the Lowland Scottish dialect of the English, with a mixture of words introduced from the Norwegian.



COUNTY OF ORKNEY,
COMPREHENDING THE
ORKNEY & ZETLAND ISLES.

NORTHWARD from the most northern promontories of Caithness, and divided from it by the Pentland-Frith, lie that series of isles which are known by the denomination of the ORKNEYS. Of these the most southern is,

SOUTH RONALDSAY,

A populous island, about six miles in length, and three in breadth. It is bounded on the south and west by the Pentland Frith; on the east by the German Ocean; on the north, by a sound dividing it from the adjacent isle of Burray. Its surface is rather low than elevated. Its soil is in many parts rich and fertile; in others, too light and thin; in some, merely peat-earth. The climate is variable, yet with a greater equality of tem-

perature, as to heat and cold, than in any other county in Scotland. In the three summer months, the scenery of the isle is very beautiful and interesting. The night is exceedingly short, and so luminous, as to exhibit the whole objects within the horizon, in a diversity of lights and shades which makes them at once awfully grand, and rapturously delightful. Storms of wind are felt here to be peculiarly blasting and destructive. Two remarkable headlands, Halero-head and Store's-head, rise each about two hundred and fifty feet above the waves below. Lobsters, and other shell-fishes, with the greatest diversity of white fishes, are found on the coast. Great quantities of kelp are made upon the shores. Immense numbers of sea-fowls frequent the isle.

The whole number of the inhabitants of this isle is nearly seventeen hundred. These live chiefly in hamlets and detached houses scattered over the isle. The only village is that of St Margaret's Hope. The agriculture is more fortunate than skilful. Oats, barley, potatoes, are the principal articles of crop. The cares of

the inhabitants, are usually divided between husbandry, fishing, and kelp-burning. Carts are very little used. A single sloop of sixty tons is employed in exporting the surplus produce of the isle to Leith, and in importing merchant's goods thence in return.

BURRAY

Is a smaller isle, adjacent on the north to South Ronaldsay. It is about four miles in length, and one mile in breadth. In its general circumstances, and in the condition and manners of its inhabitants, it differs little from South Ronaldsay. The young men belonging to these isles, usually discover a very strong passion for a seafaring life. Horses, black-cattle, sheep, hogs, and flocks of geese, are the animal farm-stock common upon these isles.

Hoy

Is a large isle, situate westward from South Ronaldsay. One or two hills in it rise to a very considerable elevation. Its

soil is far from fertile. Among its rocks are some beautiful and romantic glens. Some very rich veins of lead-ore have been discovered here. Ships, putting in for victualling in the harbours of the neighbouring isle of *Mainland*, sometimes produce a demand for the immediate and advantageous sale of the surplus animal-stock of this islet.

GROEMSAY

Is a small islet contiguous to Hoy; and is only about a mile and a half in length, a mile in breadth. It is inhabited by about six and thirty families. It affords about 150 l. Sterling of yearly income to the proprietor.

POMONA, OR MAINLAND,

Is by much the greatest of all these Orkney isles. It is divided from Hoy and South Ronaldsay,—in one place, by a narrow sound, forming an excellent road for shipping,—in another, by a wide expanding bason. * Other islets shelter it

at the north-east. Towards the east and west, its coasts are exposed, without protection, to the billows of the Atlantic and of the German Ocean. The figure of the isle is irregular. But the distance between its north-west and south-east extremities, may be about twenty or two and twenty miles: Its direct western, and its direct eastern limits, may be about seventeen miles distant from one another.

Its coasts are sometimes low and flat: In some places, they are rocky, abrupt, and precipitous: In other parts, the hills, which rise upon the coast, yet decline with a gently shelving descent to the very brink of the shore. In some places, the coast juts out in the form of headlands: In others, it seems, as it were, to recede before the impulse of the billows; forming several small bays. The interior surface of the isle is considerably diversified. It is not without various hills and eminences, of which, however, none rise to the elevation of the hills of Hoy. Some streamlets, arising in the interior parts, pour their waters, by a course of no great length, into the surrounding seas. Swamps

and morasses are here and there formed. There are even two or three petty lakes. Springs of fresh and gelid water bubble up in various parts, at the roots of the hills. Some mineral springs, particularly chalybeate, are also known here. Much of the surface is at once flat, and sufficiently dry; either under actual cultivation, or at least sufficiently susceptible of culture; overgrown with heath, and other coarse plants, not very dissimilar to heath; or covered with a richer herbage, vividly green, or parti-coloured with a profusion of flowers arrayed in all the richest hues of Nature. The morasses afford here and there strata of marle: Some quarries of limestone have likewise been opened. Very little wood appears over the surface of this isle. Abundance of sea-weeds, useful for manure, and to be burnt into kelp, grow around the coasts. An immense profusion of fishes haunts the coasts of this, as well as of the adjacent islets.

It should seem that about a third part of the whole territory of this isle, is sufficiently susceptible of cultivation by til-

lage. Yet, not more than an eighth part has been brought under culture. The modes of husbandry, and the implements employed in it, are in a considerable degree peculiar to these isles. Remoteness from the scenes of eager and successful agricultural improvement; the peculiarity of their local circumstances; the unextirpated remains of ancient Norwegian customs and manners; the invitations which allure to a sea-faring life, to distant voyages, and to mercantile industry; have all concurred to prevent the inhabitants of this and the other Orkney and Shetland Isles from acquiring those habits of life which peculiarly befit the husbandman, and from becoming eminently skilful in the best arts of agriculture. As to their management of flocks and herds, nearly the same thing may be said. The *sheep* are very numerous, and bear the finest wool that is produced in these western parts of the world. They often produce two or three lambs at the same yeanning. But they are small: Their mutton is not admired: And the best wether or ewe will rarely bring above five or seven shillings of

price, when sold. The *cows* and *oxen* are small, are numerous, afford beef which is far from bad: But the only state in which these or their beef can be advantageously exported, is—*salted*, and in casks. *Swine* are also plentiful in the isle: And it affords likewise salted pork for exportation. *Flocks of geese* are numerous: And there is an exportation of these in the same state. Grey and black oats, barley, *beet*, and potatoes, with cabbages, and some fruits, are articles of garden and of field crop. Sea-weeds are used as manure; and their effects are in the most eminent degree fertilizing. But, in the whole, it is impossible not to allow, that the bounty of nature does much more, here, than human industry. In years when the inclemency of winter is uncommonly severe, and is protracted for an extraordinary length of time; famines, similar to those which used occasionally to depopulate Scotland, three or four centuries ago, have been distressfully felt here.

The burgh of *Kirkwall*, the proper capital of all these isles, contains about two thousand inhabitants. These consist of

merchants, artisans, sailors, household servants, and the families of gentlemen, the proprietors of estates in these isles. The town possesses a considerable and increasing export and import trade ; with some manufactures of linen-yarn, and other articles ; and derives various advantages from its being the centre of business, intelligence, and politeness, to all these isles. *Stromness* is a very thriving village, 12 miles distant from Kirkwall. It contains about fourteen hundred inhabitants. Some ship-building has been carried on in it. It has manufactures of stockings, and of linen-yarn. The annual imports of its trade amount nearly to five thousand pounds. The fisheries, the kelp, the yarn, the provisions exported from this isle, are the chief means which furnish wealth and subsistence to its inhabitants. The isle has no other towns or considerable villages. It is a rich nursery of young men for the navy, for the service of the Hudson's-bay-Company, and for many other situations in active life, in which genius, prudence, integrity, and intrepid adventurousness, are required. Ships sailing these northern

seas, in whatever traffic, rarely fail to touch at the Orkney Isles; and the opportunities by this means afforded for exportation, for importation, and for the going of the young men advantageously into active life; are no doubt eminently useful to promote the prosperity of the country. It is remarkable, that the young men who go hence to make their fortunes in the world, return more frequently to settle in the scenes of their nativity, than those who go abroad from places of more distinguished culture, civilization, and politeness.

These isles were first peopled by Norsemen. They remained long subject to the Crown of Norway. Their present inhabitants, for the greater part, are most certainly, in their remote descent, of Norwegian extraction. Kirkwall was founded by the Norwegians. It was the cathedral-seat of the bishopric of the North Isles. Of the cathedral, of the Episcopal palaces, and of some palaces of the ancient Earls of Orkney, considerable remains are still to be seen here. In the manners, in the tenures, in the customs of life, in the prac-

tices of trade, in the language, prevalent in this and in the rest of these isles, there are still various remains of a Norwegian character. There are also other ruder and more imperfect vestiges, of a similar cast.

SHAPINSAY AND ROWSAY

Are isles of no great extent, adjacent on the north and the north-east, to Pomona. Eastward from these lies

STRONSAY,

An island five miles in length; where it is broadest, of nearly an equal breadth; but, so indented with bays, that there is no part of its interior surface more than a mile distant from the sea. It affords particularly two harbours in which shipping may safely lie at anchor, in all states of the weather; the sounds of Ling and Papay. Kelp was manufactured in Stronsay the first of all the Orkneys. The lands of this isle are generally inclosed within fences of turf or stones. Some considerably successful attempts at

agricultural improvent have here been made. Sea-weeds are used for manure, as well as for kelp. The farmers have formed themselves into an agricultural society. The natural fertility of Stronsay is at least equal to that of Pomona. Its cultivation is more industrious and enlightened. It contains between eight and nine hundred inhabitants. 500 horses, 900 black-cattle, 3000 sheep, 300 swine, 700 geese, compose the animal stock upon the territory of this isle. Both horses and oxen are employed in the draught. A vein of lead,—not a rich one,—has been discovered here : And here are some chalybeate springs, of which the water contains also a large proportion of carbonic acid. Some remains, religious and military, of antiquity, are still to be seen in this isle.

EDAY,

A smaller isle than Stronsay, lies farther to the west, and stretches out also farther towards the North. Rapid tides wash its eastern and western sides, and produce eddies at its two ends. It is a

bout five miles long, and nearly a mile and a half in breadth. Its surface rises in hills of moderate elevation. A great part of it is covered with heath, and forms one extensive common. The corn-fields lie adjacent to the sea-shore. The shore is, in some places, low and sandy; in other places, abrupt and precipitous; in others, consists of low, irregular rocks. Kelp is made upon it. It contains more than six hundred inhabitants.

PAPAY-STRON SAY

Is an islet about three miles in circumference, which is separated by a narrow sound from Stronsay, is possessed by persons residing in Stronsay, and is so fertile as to be almost all one corn-field.

WESTERAY,

Lies north-west from Eday; is, in length, between nine and ten miles; in breadth, where broadest, between six and seven miles. The Fitty and Gallo hills, at its western extremity, rise to a consi-

derable elevation, and stretch from north to south, in a line of between three and four miles. About an eighth part of this whole isle may be under culture. The rest extends in uninclosed moors, morasses, craigs, and fields. The soil, the animal-stock, the modes of cultivation, the crops, are nearly of the same sort on this isle, as on those others of the Orkney isles which have been previously described.

PAPAY-WESTERAY

Is a fertile islet, adjacent, on the north-east, to Westera. It is between three and four miles in length. Its territory affords some of the richest lands for tillage and pasturage, which are to be found in all these isles. The whole number of the inhabitants of the two isles of Papay and Westera, is between sixteen and seventeen hundred. There is a scarcity of fuel in these two isles.

SANDAY,

Lying eastward from Westeray, is about twelve miles in length ; of a various, but greatly inferior breadth ; light and sandy in its soil ; yielding, however, large quantities of grain ; affording on its coasts a vast profusion of sea-weeds for kelp ; possessing the two good harbours of Kettletoffit and Otterwick ; having its interior surface, in some places, elevated to the height of five hundred feet above the level of the sea ; containing about a thousand inhabitants ; and being, as to other things, nearly in the same circumstances with the isles already described.

NORTH RONALDSAY

Is the most northern of all the Orkney isles ; is about two miles in length, and one mile in breadth ; is eminently fertile ; and contains more than four hundred inhabitants.

THE ISLES OF ZETLAND

LIE at a considerable distance northward from the Orkneys ; consist, like them, of a groupe of one large, and several smaller isles ; are comprehended within the same county ; and are considerably similar in the condition and the habits of life of their inhabitants.

Of these, the most southern is one concerning which it is impossible to decide, whether it ought to be reckoned with the isles of Orkney, or with those of Shetland. It is, at least ecclesiastically, numbered with the latter. Its name is

THE FAIR ISLE.

It is thirty miles distant from the most northern of the Orkneys ; and twenty-four miles south from the most southern of the Zetland isles. It is more than three miles in length ; in breadth, about two miles. The *Sheep-Craig*, a promon-

tory
con
480
The
dee
ing
nal
is v
risin
220
teni
200
bout
sider
the
surp
to su
M
Is
wher
in br
bout
surro
ing s

tory at its south-east extremity, rises in a conical, insulated form, to the height of 480 feet above the billows of the ocean. The outline of the isle is, in various places, deeply broken in upon by the sea, forming creeks and gullies. Its whole internal area is about 1800 acres in extent; is varied in level by continual knolls and rising eminences; is occupied by about 220 inhabitants; affords a healthy, fattening pasture to about 400 sheep, and 200 black cattle; is under tillage for about the extent of 75 acres; derives considerable advantages from the fishing in the surrounding seas; finds a sale for its surplus-produce in supplying provisions to such ships as happen to sail near it.

MAIN-LAND, OR THE GREAT ISLE OF
ZETLAND,

Is more than sixty miles long; and, where broadest, more than fifteen miles in breadth. It may contain probably about fifteen thousand inhabitants. It is surrounded by various smaller islets, forming sounds on its coast, which are fit for

the reception of shipping; and is indented by various bays and creeks, which afford likewise commodious harbours. Its surface is generally low; and although varied by many inequalities, yet without any very lofty mountains. Only Rona's hill, at the north-west extremity of the isle, rises to the elevation of 3944 feet above the level of the sea; and extends to the length of 8 miles, to the breadth of 4 miles. A considerable part of the territory of this isle, is either rudely cultivated, or not susceptible of cultivation. A small race of horses; sheep small, yet valuable alike for their wool and their mutton; black-cattle, of which the beef is praised as uncommonly excellent; poultry of various sorts; and swine; compose the animal stock upon the farms in this isle. It is almost bare of wood. Barley and oats are the species of grain here cultivated. Innumerable shoals of fishes frequent its coasts, and the seas circumjacent. The inhabitants are almost universally fishermen. The annual surplus of their animal stock, and the fishes which they take, are their

principal articles for exportation. The rents are paid in commodities, not in money. It is warmly complained that the industry of these islanders is much more profitable to the landholders than to the labourers themselves. Stockings, made of the fine wool of their sheep, are the principal manufacture. LERWICK, containing nearly a thousand inhabitants, is the only town. The whole population of the isle may probably amount to about 15000 souls. *Hamburg* and *Leith* are the ordinary marts to which they carry their exports for sale. Here are some remains of ancient castles: And the present landholders possess some good houses. The population and opulence of the isle are obviously encreasing with considerable rapidity.

BRESSAY

Is an isle about four miles in length, and two miles in breadth; contiguous to the eastern coast of Zetland, from which it is divided by Bressay-Sound, one of the best harbours in the world. Its soil, productions, and industry, are of the same

character as those which have been described immediately above. Its moors afford abundance of peat-earth. It contains more than 500 inhabitants. They possess 26 large fishing boats. Contiguous to Bressay lie also the fertile, populous, and cultivated islets of *Burray*, *Quaff*, *Havera*, and *Noss*. Many ships are cast away upon these coasts.

YELL

Is a fine isle, lying north-east from Shetland, at no very wide distance. It is deeply indented by several friths. Its interior territory consists chiefly of moors and morasses. It supports a great number of the common domesticated animals. It is inhabited by between one and two thousand souls. The women manufacture stockings. The men are fishermen and sailors.

UNST,

The most northern of the Zetland isles, lies in the latitude of from $61^{\circ} 4'$, to $61^{\circ} 13'$ of northern latitude; is about 9 miles in length, and from 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in

breadth; has its sea-coasts broken and indented by many creeks and bays; is diversified, on its surface, by several hills of moderate elevation, and by a number of small lakes. On its sea-coast are several caves entering far under the impending rocks. It abounds in iron-stone, and affords several veins of jasper and serpentine. Its sward of native grasses is rich in many of the most beautiful herbaceous plants. Its stock of domesticated animals consists of about 2000 cows and oxen, 1000 small horses, nearly 7000 sheep, &c. The fisheries, and the manufacture of kelp and of stockings, form the principal branches of the industry of the inhabitants. Their whole number may be about 2000.

These are the most considerable as well of the ZETLAND as of the ORKNEY Isles. There are, however, a multitude of smaller islets belonging to the same groupes, which cannot be here enumerated. Lord Dundas of Aske enjoys the right to the Bishop's-rents, and to the ancient Crown-rents throughout these isles. The

immediate property of the lands is shared among a multitude of inferior proprietors. The circumstances of the connexion between the landlords and tenants appear to be far from favourable to the latter.



THE
HEBUDAE, OR WESTERN ISLES,

Are a number of isles, of various extent, scattered contiguous to the western coast of Scotland, between $55^{\circ} 30'$ and $58^{\circ} 30'$ of northern latitude. They are believed to have been first peopled by the ancestors of the Scots from Ireland; to have been afterwards conquered and possessed by the piratical Norwegians; and to have become finally subject to the Scottish Crown in the thirteenth century. They belong to various counties.

LEWIS,

The most northern of these Hebudian isles, is politically appended to Ross-shire. It may be more than sixty miles in length; and, in some places, not less than twenty miles in breadth. It rises here and there, on its interior surface, into high hills.—Sheep, black-cattle, and small horses, are the animal farm-stock. Save on the

coasts, its agriculture is far from being considerable or flourishing. Its outline is broken in upon by several deep bays and arms of the sea. Stornaway, on its eastern coast, is a considerable village. Its inhabitants derive no small share of their subsistence and wealth from the fisheries. It seems to be rising to a condition of general prosperity, under the cares of its enlightened proprietor, Mr Mackenzie of Seaforth. It was the ancient seat of the principal family of the *Macleods*.

HARRIS, (INVERNESS-SHIRE,)

Is divided only by a narrow sound, and this at one part dry,—from Lewis. Its inhabitants are in number more than 2000. Pastoral, agricultural, and fishing employments, afford their sustenance. The isle yields to Mr M'Leod, its proprietor, nearly 1000l. Sterling of yearly rent. Gaelic is the language universally spoken. Here is a very great diversity of moor-fowls and of sea-fowls. Several parts of the lands under cultivation are wonderfully fertile. The climate is

humid, but not remarkable as intensely cold. Several small islets, of considerable fertility, lie contiguous to Harries, and are possessed and cultivated by its inhabitants.

NORTH UIST, (INVERNESS-SHIRE,)

Is a fine isle, at some distance south and south-west from Harris. It is eminently agricultural; populous in proportion to its extent; enriched by the manufacture of kelp, and by the fishery.

BENBECULA, (INVERNESS-SHIRE,)

Is a small and fertile isle, lying immediately south from North Uist. It was anciently the seat of a monastic establishment. Its proprietor is Mr Macdonald of Clanranald.

SOUTH UIST, (INVERNESS-SHIRE,)

Is a long and narrow isle, immediately south from Benbecula; fertile in barley and oats; feeding abundance of cattle;

affording kelp ; benefited by the fishery ; and containing a plentiful population.

All these fine isles, with a number of islets surrounding them, lie in one almost continuous range, at a considerable distance from the Scottish coast. Only St KILDA, of all the Hebudian isles, is more western.

Between the isles of *Uist* and the Mainland, lies the great isle of

SKY, (INVERNESS-SHIRE,)

Inhabited by a very numerous population of persons, who speak chiefly the Gaelic language ; consisting chiefly of farms for the feeding of sheep and black-cattle ; divided into a number of parishes ; possessed in property chiefly by the two great families of the Macdonalds and Macleods ; and advancing gradually to a condition of great prosperity..

RAASAY AND RUM, (INVERNESS-SHIRE,)

Are small isles contiguous to Sky, rocky and mountainous ; yet feeding

numbers of sheep and oxen; and yielding considerable quantities of grain.

COLL AND TIREY, (ARGYLESHIRE,)

Lie southward from Sky, and contiguous to one another; belong to the county of Argyle; are possessed chiefly by the Macleans and the Campbells; are considerably fertile in grain; and afford good pastures for flocks and herds.

MULL, (ARGYLESHIRE,)

Is an isle lying eastward from Coll and Tirey; more extensive than fertile; yet sustaining a numerous population; and deriving benefit from its flocks and herds, its agriculture, and its fisheries.

ISLAY, (ARGYLESHIRE,)

Is a very fine isle, lying considerably southward from those last mentioned. It is the property of Mr Campbell of Shawfield; affords about 12,000 l. Sterling of yearly rent; is considerably fertile; and

has lately received many agricultural improvements from the cares of its intelligent proprietor.

STAFFA, & I-COLUMB-KILL, (ARGYLESHIRE,)

Are small islets, remarkable ; the former for its columnar rocks ; the latter for its remains of ancient monastic edifices, and of royal sepulchres.

ARRAN, (COUNTY OF BUTE,)

Is an extensive, but rugged and mountainous isle ; placed in the frith of Clyde ; abounding in sheep and black-cattle ; deriving considerable advantages from the herring-fishery ; belonging in great part to the Duke of Hamilton, who possesses a castle in the island.

BUTE,

More northern than Arran, lies in the mouth of the frith of Clyde ; is the principal isle of a county within which Ar-

rañ is comprehended ; possesses in Rothsay a capital town, containing about five thousand inhabitants ; is eminently agricultural, and remarkably beautified by agriculture ; is exceedingly populous in proportion to its extent ; and is highly benefited by the herring-fishery. The Marquis of Bute has a stately mansion-house in this isle. The

CUMBRAES

Are small isles, remarkably fertile ; belonging to Ayrshire ; and finding a ready sale for their commodities in the sea-port town of Renfrewshire.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page 23d, Line 9. from the bottom, for *who* read *to*.

— 123. — 9. from the top, for *Gulborn* read *Culzeam*.

— 263. — 3 from the top, for *Auldean* read *Auldsarn*.

— 273. — 11. from the top, for *or* read *on*.

INDEX.

A.

ABERDEEN, old and New Towns,	239
——— Universities,	240
Aberdeen, county of,	234
Aberbrothwick, town,	215
——— monastery,	216
Aberlemno,	216
Agriculture of Berwickshire,	29
——— of Kirkcudbrightshire,	102
Aboyne, Earl of,	245
Alloa, village,	181
Ailsa, rock,	126
Airdrie, village,	133
Alehouses of St Andrews,	172
Annan, burgh,	52
——— river,	43—46
Annandale,	43
Angus, county,	210
Arbuthnot, Dr.	223
Ardoch, a scene of Roman encampment,	198
Arroquhar, hills of,	147
Argyle, county,	200
Auchencruive, house,	124
Auchterarder, village,	196
Auchtermuchty, burgh,	172
Ayr, county,	115
——— town,	121



B

	Page
Banff, county,	246
Balantrae, village,	119
Bannockburn, battle of,	161
Bathgate, village,	96
Benlomond, mountain,	155
Berwick, county of,	25
town of,	29
Biggar, village,	132
Blackhall, mansion-house,	223
Blainslie oats,	37
Blair, author of the Grave,	76
Boroughstownness,	96
Bruce, Michael, too highly praised by gawky admiration,	187
Broughton, village,	67
Burntisland, burgh,	168
Buchanan house,	160
Buchanan, George,	162
Bunawe, iron-works,	205
Buchan, Earl of,	32
Buckhaven, village,	170
Burnswark, Roman camp,	54
Burnet, bishop,	75

C

Cairn-gorm mountain,	246
Caerlaverock,	54
Cairn, river,	46
Carron, iron-works,	159
Castle-Douglas, village,	103
Callander-house,	160
Campbelton, burgh,	204

Clackmannan, county,	—	Page 178
_____ village,	—	181
Climate of Scotland,	—	12
Clyde, river,	—	127
Chapman, a writer on education,	—	252
Cromarty,	—	264
Coldstream, village,	—	30
Coupar, town,	—	212
Craig-Phaidrick,	—	231
Crieff, town,	—	196
Cruachan-ben, mountain,	—	200
Cullen, burgh,	—	250
Culloden-moor, battle of,	—	232
Cupar, town,	—	173
Culzean-house,	—	123

D

Daer, late Lord,	—	109
Dalbeattie, village,	—	103
Dalkeith, town,	—	86
_____ house,	—	87
Dalmellington, village,	—	120
Dingwall, burgh,	—	272
Don, river,	—	236
Douglas, village,	—	132
Douglas-castle,	—	135
Dundarg-castle,	—	244
Druid-worship,	—	124
Drummond of Hawthornden,	—	90
Dundee, town,	—	214
Dumfries, county,	—	42
_____ town,	—	50
Dunbar, burgh,	—	72

INDEX.

317

Page

Danse, —	29
Dunbarton, county, —	147
— burgh, —	151
— castle, —	152
Dunkeld, village, —	195
Dunfermling town, —	167
Dunblane, village, —	196
Dysart, burgh, —	169
Dunottar-castle, —	223

E

Eden, river, —	165
Edinburgh, county, —	77
— town, —	82
Elgin, county, —	253
— city, —	256
Erskine, Mr. of Marr, —	182
Esk, river, —	43—46
Eye, river, —	30
Eyemouth, town, —	30

F

Falkland, town and palace, —	173
Falkirk, tryst of, —	157
— burgh, —	159
Fiddich, river, —	247
Fife, county, —	163
Ferguson, astronomer, —	251
Fleurs, villa, —	40
Flowers of the forest, song, —	61
Farmer's club of Clackmannan, —	179
Forfar, county, —	210
— town, —	214
Forth, river, —	156

	Page
Fochabers, village, —	250
Fossils of Scotland, —	6
Fox, a common beast of prey, —	226
Fraser of Inverness-shire, —	230
Findhorn, river, —	254
Forres, burgh, —	257
Fortrose, burgh, —	272
Fearn, abbey of, —	274

G

Galashiells, village, —	59
Gardenstone, late Lord, —	221
Garliestown, village, —	111
Gatehouse of Fleet, village, —	104
Glenluce, village, —	111
Glasgow, city, —	134
Glamis, village, —	215
Garmouth, village, —	256
Grampian mountains, —	189
Granton, village, —	257
Greenlaw, village, —	29
Greenlaw, Gordon Mr. of, —	104
Greenock, town, —	145
Greig, Admiral, —	176

H

Haddington, county, —	69
----- burgh, —	72
Hawick, town, —	39
Hamilton, burgh of royalty, —	133
Heathfield, Lord, —	42
Helladale, river, —	276
Helmadale, river, —	276

INDEX.

319

Page

Home, John,	—	76
Hopeton-house,	—	97
Hume, David,	—	32
Huntly, village,	—	241
Husbandry of Dumfries-shire,	—	47

I

James the First, king,	—	66
Jed, river,	—	36
Jedburgh, town,	—	39
Inverary, burgh,	—	208
——— castle,	—	208
Inverkeithing, burgh,	—	168
Inverness, county,	—	224
——— town,	—	229
Inverury, burgh,	—	240
Irvine, river,	—	216
——— town,	—	122
Isla, river,	—	247

K

Kaimes, late Lord,	—	32
Kelso, village,	—	37
Ken, lake,	—	101
Kinnal-haugh, mansion-house,	—	53
Kilmarnock, town,	—	121
Kilwinning, village,	—	122
Kirkcudbright, county,	—	99
Kilbarchan, village	—	143
Kirkintilloch, village,	—	152
Knox, John,	—	75
Kilsythe, village,	—	160
Kinghorn, burgh,	—	168

	Page
Kincardine, county, —	217
Kirkcaldy, burgh, —	169
Kinross, county, —	183
—— burgh, —	185
—— house, —	186
Kintore, burgh, —	240
Kirriemuir, village, —	215
Kyle, river, —	276
L	
Largs, village, —	122
Lakes of Scotland, —	4
Lammermoor, —	27
Latitude of Scotland, —	1
Lauder, burgh-of —	20
Lauderdale, —	26
Leith, town, —	85
Liddel, river, —	36
Longitude of Scotland, —	1
Lockerby, village, —	52
Lochmaben, village, —	52
Lochmaben, burgh, —	52
Linton, village, —	66
Linlithgow, county, —	91
—— burgh, —	95
Lanerk, county, —	127
—— town, —	133
Lowther, heights, —	130
Leadhills, village, —	132
Lochwhinnock, village, —	144
Lochlomond-lake, the theme of po-	
etasters, —	148
Leven, river, —	151

INDEX.

321

	Page
Lochleven, lake, —	183
——— castle, —	186
Lochandorp, castle, —	259
Laurencekirk, village, —	221
Lossie, river —	253
Lyne, river, —	62

M

Magask, moor, —	174
May, Isle of —	170
Maybole, village, —	120
Maitlands, Earls of Lauderdale, —	31
Marchmont, late Earl of —	32
Mary Scott, the flower of Yarrow, —	61
Melross, abbey, —	40
Mearns, county, —	217
Merse, district, —	26
Marr, district, —	234
Moffat, wells and village —	50
Montrose, town, —	213
Mountains of Scotland, —	3
M'Omie, Dr —	229
Macdufftown, village, —	250
Moray, county, —	223
Musselburgh, town, —	86

N

Nairn, county, —	260
—— town, —	
Nevis, Ben mountain, —	225
New-Galloway, burgh, —	104
New-Keith, village, —	250
Newton-Douglas, village, —	110

	Page
Nidpath, castle,	68
Newburgh, burgh,	172
Ninian's St, village,	159
Nith, river,	43—45
Nithsdale,	43
North-Esk, river,	210
Northumberland, Anglo-Saxons of	174

O

Oban, Custom-house,	205
Ochil-hills,	178
Ossian, the son of Fingal,	206
Oswald Mr, of Dunnikeir	175

P

Paisley, town,	143
Pannanach wells,	244
Peats, the produce of morasses,	157
Peebles, county,	62
—— burgh,	65
Penningham sheep,	108
Peterhead, its distance from Apple-	
cross,	2
Peterhead, town,	241
Perth, county,	188
—— town,	195
Pitsligo, new village,	241
Polmood, villa,	67
Portpatrick, village,	112
Port-Glasgow, town,	145
Pluscaldine, abbey,	258
Pringle, Sir John,	42
Pringle, Andrew, Lord Alemoor,	61

Q

Quadrupeds of Scotland,	10
Queensbury, mountain,	43
Queensferry, burgh,	94

R

Reay, Lord,	275
Renfrew, county,	139
———— burgh,	144
Rivers of Scotland,	4
Rosehaugh,	266
Roslin castle,	89
Ross George, Esq;	267
Roxburgh, county,	34
Ross, county,	268
Rutherglen, burgh,	134

S

Saltcoats, village	122
Selkirk, county,	55
———— burgh,	58
Scottish coast described,	58
Sharpe, Archbishop,	172
Slitteridge, river,	39
Smith, Dr Adam,	177
Schehallion, mountain,	190
Soil of Scotland,	8
Somerville, historian,	42
Spey, river,	235—253
St Andrew's, city,	272
Sutherland, county,	275
Stair, Earl,	97
Stinchar, river,	115
Stranraer, burgh,	112

		Page
Strathgryffe,	— —	150
Stirling, county,	— —	155
—— town,	— —	158
—— castle,	— —	158
Strathmiglo, village,	— —	172
T		
Tain, burgh,	— —	273
Teviot, river,	— —	36
Tintoc, hill,	— —	130
Thomson, the poet,	— —	41
Thornhill, village,	— —	50
Torwood,	— —	161
Tweed, river,	— —	30
V		
Vegetation in Morayshire,	— —	254
U		
Ugie, river,	— —	236
Uray, late Mr Barclay of	— —	219
Urquhart, Sir Thomas,	— —	267
W		
Wallace, William,	— —	161
Wanlockhead, village,	— —	49
Wemyss, village,	— —	170
Whithorn, burgh,	— —	111
Wigton, county,	— —	107
—— burgh,	— —	111
Watson, Dr Philip, historian,	— —	176
Woods of Scotland,	— —	8
Y		
Yester, house,	— —	72
Yetham, river,	— —	236



